No. 831.—vol. xxix.]

## SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1856.

# WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

## SOCIAL CORRUPTION.

Ir any intelligent stranger should desire to form a judgment of the people of this country, and betake himself to the newspapers for that purpose, what is the verdict which he might pronounce upon us? If he studied the newspapers of the last month only—or if he went further back, and included a whole year within the circle of his observation—is it likely that his estimate of the public morality would be high or low? Would he be without warrant if, as the result of his investigations, he declared that a dense corruption extended over the land; that the lower classes were brutal and irreligious; the middle and trading classes cheats, falsifiers, and adulterators; the commercial classes gamblers and swindlers; and the upper classes worshippers of Mammon and traffickers in politics; -- for the most part incompetent to fill the high offices into which they thrust themselves, and, when not incompetent, dishonest? We do not say that the intelligent stranger would be right in coming to such awful conclusions; but we fear he could adduce but too many proofs of the truth of his assertions, and appeal to ourselves against ourselves, in the indictment against English society which he might draw up from the columns of the English newspapers.

leaders and letters in the Times, and from the records of our police offices, that life and property were notoriously insecure in the metropolis of the world; that the police force, established for the public protection, was utterly useless; that men returning peaceably to their homes were garotted in the streets; that burglaries were of nightly occurrence, both in the heart of the town and in the suburbs; that the roads swarmed with sturdy beggars, who made it their especial business to waylay and threaten unprotected women; that a murder of the most cowardly and brutal character was committed in one of the principal streets-in the sight of a score of persons-and that so low were the people sunk in apathy, or so great was their sympathy with the evil-doer, that none but a generous boy of fourteen years of age had courage or presence of mind enough to raise the hue and cry after the assassin. Coming to the trading classes, he might point to the recent inquiries into the adulteration of almost every article of food supplied to the population, to prove that thousands of shopkeepers not only cheated but poisoned their customers; and that to give short weight and short measure was considered but a venial offence by thousands of retail dealers who called themselves respectable, and who would stand without a blush in the witness-box to prosecute a shoplifter, or an errand-boy who To begin with the lower classes, he might say, judging from had dipped his unholy fingers into their tills. As regards the higher

ranks of trade, commerce, and public employ, he might run over a long and unhappy list of delinquencies. Going back for a few months, he might begin with the knaveries of Sir John Dean Paul and his partners. He might show how religion and philanthropy were used as cloaks to deceive and to defraud. Thence, passing to the case of John Sadleir-a member of the Legislature, a Lord of the Treasury, a man controlling several votes in Parliament; -he might prove, from the hideous complication of crime of which that fruitful brain was the concocter, that the poor and the uneducated had no monopoly of villany, and that the lawmakers in our land were sometimes the most heinous of lawbreakers. Still running his eyes over the broad pages of our daily history, he might come to the Royal British Bank, scandalous mismanagement, and its gross defalcations; to Robson, the dashing clerk of the Crystal Palace Company, and his easily-executed and gigantic thefts; and, within the last few days, to the still more stupendous, and still more easily-executed, robberies of a greater and more magnificent offender - the transfer-clerk of the Great Northern Railway Company;-to the man of taste, the virtuoso, and the friend of the arts-to the elegant, the accomplished, the charitable, the religious Leopold Redpath. He would find all these glaring eases upon the surface; and might, without any contravention of the laws of reason-



FIRE AT THE CENTRAL DISTRICT SCHOOLS, SUTTON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



ing, proceed to argue from the known to the unknown, and draw a picture of English society, for the edification and warning of foreign nations, at which they, as well as ourselves, might stand aghast.

If it be asked why Englishmen should place themselves in the position of this imaginary foreigner, and cite these glaring exceptions to the ordinarily clear current of our civilisation, we answer that it is not to give a handle to the misanthropist-that it is not to disparage the national character, which we believe to be just and noble in as high a degree as that of any people in the world; but that, if these be exceptions to the general rule of the national life, society may ask itself how it has happened that such scandals should have been generated in its breast? We shall say nothing of the more vulgar cases of robbery, garotting, and burglary, which now affright the timid. The approaching end of the ticket-of-leave system, a little more vigilance and energy on the part of the police, and a little more self-reliance and self-aid on the part of the public, will soon rescue the streets of London from their present insecurity. But the point to which we would more especially direct the attention of those who aspire to teach the people, either from the pulpit, or the platform, or in the columns of the public journals, is the one prevailing vice which leads to such catastrophes as those of the Dean Pauls, the Sadleirs, the Robsons, and the Redpaths; and which produces hundreds, perhaps thousands, of fraudulent bankruptcies for every case of more palpable robbery such as those with which these four names are so dishonorably associated. That one vice is Money-Worship, and the consequent overhastiness to grow rich. It is this which causes the petty tradesman to give short weight, and to adulterate his commodities. It is this which creates bubble companies, and induces men with "Lord" or "Honourable" before their names, or the letters "M.P." after them, to figure as decoy-ducks upon prospectuses, for the deception of the unwary. It is this evil example in the originators of public companies which corrupts the persons in their employ. It is the knowledge that many a director in a joint-stock project is merely virtuous because he is successful which induces too clever and too aspiring clerks to attempt the same career. It is this which impels them to embark in reckless speculations-to rob, to swindle, and to peculate;-to lead a life of brilliant luxury, if only for a few years, or even months, trusting to chance or "their luck" that ultimate success will atone for all their shortcomings. It is this greedy, grasping, gambling spirit which deprives the ruling minds of great public companies, and of many private enterprises besides, of all feelings of generosity, and even of justice, to the persons whom they are compelled to employ, and which places men in situations of great trust, power, and responsibility, with miserable salaries of £150, or even £500, per annum. As regards the particular case of Redpath, which has more immediately led to the remarks we have made, we think, instead of venting all the wrath of public opinion and all the vials of the law upon the head of that individual, it would be but an act of the commonest justice and retribution to make the Chairman and Directors of the Great Northern Railway Company, individually and collectively, responsible for every farthing of his defalcations. If he had received an adequate salary he might have continued honest; and, whether he had received an adequate or an inadequate salary, he could not have carried on his frauds above a single week if the directors had been honest towards the shareholders, and had themselves fulfilled the duties for which they received payment; -one of the most essential of those duties being the periodical and thorough revision of their accounts in every branch and department.

British commercial honour still stands the highest in the world; and the frauds and robberies with which the metropolitan journals have lately teemed may be paralleled, if not surpassed, by the frauds and robberies of speculators in Paris. But, if British honour and credit are not to be imperilled in the eyes of the world, there must be a social reformation among the trading and commercial classes, and some return to the ancient habits of frugality and industry, without which wealth is a mere soap bubble, and the pursuits of trade no better than a chance at the rouge et noir table, or a turn of thimble-rigging. A nation of which the upper and middle classes habitually live beyond their incomes, in which the show of wealth does duty for the substance, in which people will resort to any shift, honest or dishonest, to keep up appearances, and in which men expect to get rich per saltum, or by a throw of the dice, cannot but breed corruption in its bosom. Such corruption inevitably precedes the impoverishment and degradation of the masses, and these in their turn beget social convulsion and revolution. Recent disclosures are the warnings and the symptoms of a deep disease, and, if they open the eyes of the public to the danger which festers in the body politic, they will not, however painful, have been altogether in vain.

#### GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, SUTTON, SURREY.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, SULTION, SURREY.

ABOUT two o'clock on Thursday morning, the 13th inst., the superintendent, matron, officers, and servants of this large and recently-creeted establishment were alarmed with the cry of "Fire." The edifice is in the Elizabethan style, and presents a magnificent appearance. It is about 200 yards long, and varies in depth from 20 to 200 feet. The central portion, forming the dining-hall, with two very large dormitories above, is the most elevated, and has at each end a high fireproof tower, containing a stone staircase, and supporting, near the summit, a vast tank of water, employed for domestic purposes, and useful in cases of fire. From each tower run wings north and south, about 140 feet long; and at the extremity of these are other wings, added within the last year, and running about 150 feet from east to west. These last-mentioned portions have only been occupied for a few months; and the officers have not enjoyed the new private apartments, which had just been comfortably furnished, more than two or three weeks.

The fire was discovered in a small blanket store in the upper story of the new south wing occupied by the girls. Owing to a deficiency in the supply of water, and to the enormous quantity of fir timber employed in the construction of the building, it was impossible to arrest the progress of the flames. They leaped from beam to beam and window to window with amazing rapidity, and the brilliant light afforded by the burning roof aided in the immediate and certain deliverance of the 900 children in the building. Not one of them even suffered the least personal injury. When they first perceived their danger, their screams, or rather yells, were most fearful. The nurses and officers, who sleep in apartments near them, were soon amidst them, silence was obtained, and they were directed down some stairs, which led them through the front apartments into the grounds. Previously, the nurse of the girls' infirmary, who first discovered the

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The majority were shrouded in sheets and blankets: some sat nursing a little one on the green turf bordering the garden; others stood in groups observing the quick spread of the fire, while the elder ones assisted in removing the valuable furniture and clothing. The scene at this moment was extremely sad and affecting, the air was cold, and drizzling rain began to fall; the children looked sad and pale, while the tears many were shedding glittered with the reflected light of their burning home and school. Shortly afterwards the sick, infants and girls, formed a sad procession, with their sheets around them, to the house and stables of Mr. Overton, a neighbouring farmer, who very generously lent every possible help.

The fire extended from the blanket store along the roof of the wing running westwards. This gradually fell, and ignited the floors and beds underneath: comparatively little flame was observed above the building, which may probably account for the arrival of only one fire-engine; but the interior of the rooms soon appeared one mass of fire, and as beams, iron bedsteads, and slates came crashing down in quick succession, vast showers of sparks rose in the air and fell on the ground in front of the school. The fire ere long caught the roof of the wing conducting to the large south tower, already mentioned as situated at the end of the central portion of the structure. At this juncture, about forty or fifty minutes from the first outbreak of the fire, workmen arrived from the small town of Sutton, situated about a mile from the school, and immediately afterwards the fire-engine from Carshalton, which is about two miles distant.

Measures were at once taken to prevent the spread of the fire to the central portion of the building and north wing. Mr. Rouse, builder, with his men, and Mr. Ross, the school carpenter, cut through the roof of the infant school. This, fortunately, is only one story high, but it connected the burning portion with the front apartments, which are unite

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE. (From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday.

THE renunciation of the Imperial visit to Fontainebleau is, except to such of the invited guests as had made the very expensive preparations the honour in question necessitated, a generally popular measure. In the midst of uneasiness, uncertainty, and-to the poor and labouring classes-great and increasing misery, these Imperial hospitalities, supported at an enormous expense, were ill-timed and illviewed, and the contrast of situations was painfully and bitterly brought forward. The Emperor has therefore done well to take these ideas into consideration, though he would have done still better to have regarded them before the preparations made for them had been undertaken. Another project of the Emperor's has, for the same reasons, been, we believe, for the present abandoned. This was the construction of the new Boulevard Malesherbes. It appears that the route in question involving the destruction of the hotel of the Princesse Mathilde, in the Rue de Courcelles, she went to the Emperor and represented, with the warmth and energy of sentiment and diction which distinguishes most of the members of her family, the very great present dissatisfaction, and even disaffection, the carrying out of such a measure would cause, and even dwelt freely on the possible and probable results it might later bring about. There is no doubt but the execution of the plan would-must-have proved an enormous aggravation of the crying evil of the day, the expense of lodging, at the very time when the Government is trying a set of utterly insufficient and feeble measures to diminish its severity; and it is strange that it is only now this consideration should seem to be regarded. The evil results of fresh demolitions at present are, moreover, double; for, at the very time when the working class domiciled in the capital cannot find roofs to shelter them, the certainty of finding occupation in these immense works attracts thousands of labourers from the provinces, where at this season of the year agricultural employments are comparatively at a stand-still.

The Russian Ambassador, M. de Kisseleff, was last week received at the Tuileries with all due honours, being conducted thither in an Imperial carriage, with four horses, followed and preceded by two other carriages of the Court. The Emperor, probably detained by having had to attend in the morning the council of Ministers, did not appear till nearly three-quarters of an hour after M. de Kisseleff's arrival at the palace, which caused an awkward delay. On his appearance, however, the new Envoy presented the autograph letter from the Czar of which he was the bearer, and many complimentary speeches were exchanged, comme de raison

The Revue de Paris publishes two letters which, in the present state of affairs, have an additional interest to that which they would otherwise possess. The one is addressed by Louis Philippe soon after the revolution of July to the present King of Naples, and strongly counsels a different, milder, and more liberal line of politics than that adopted by his father, and warning him of the consequences to be apprehended from Austria's aid and England and France's hostility in the event of his forcing them, by too violently expressive measures to interfere. King Bomba's reply is singularly characteristic. "Liberty." he says. "is fatal to the family of the Bourbons, and I am resolved, at any price, to avoid the fate of Louis XVI. Charles X. My people obey force, and crouch; but woe if they rise up under the impulsion of those dreams which are so fine in the sermons of philosophers, and so impossible in practice! With the help of God (!) I will give my people the prosperity and the reasonable administration to which they have a right, but I will be King alone, and always. My people have no need to think. I take upon myself the care of their welfare and of their dignity. We are not of this age. The Bourbons are old; and if they would form themselves on the pattern of new dynasties they would be ridiculous. We will do like the Hapsburgs." An! true son of their race—"que n'a rien appris et rien oublié!" At the end of this singular letter Ferdinand offers his Royal correspondent and adviser his earnest wishes that he may succeed in "mastering that ungovernable people that makes France the scourge of Europe.

It is reported that M. de Morny is recalled immediately to Paris; but whether temporarily or otherwise we have not heard stated. We give the rumour for as much as it may be worth.

The beautiful Comtesse de Castiglione-la belle des belles-who last year excited such attention and admiration at the Court, and in

all the circles where she appeared, is suffering from a broken wrist caused by an accident during her stay at Compiègne.

An extraordinary case of suicide-extraordinary from the fatality which seems to have attended it—is being recorded by the journals. A man in easy circumstances, and with no peculiar cause for uneasiness of mind, cuts his throat with a razor, driven to the act merely by a ceaseless impulse, the same which has already led his father, his two brothers, his sister, and ten of his more distant relatives to a similar

All the walls of Paris have been for weeks covered with immense bills announcing the opening of the Grand Café Parisien. This establishment, opened at the entrance of the Faubourg du Temple, entertains 6000 persons seated, besides those coming in and out, and contains eighty-six billiard-tables, the whole at reduced prices.

An error of the press has given rise to a preposterous mistake, which, however, could not be of long duration. The feuilletoniste of a Belgian journal of high repute, speaking of the marriage of a celebrated publicist, wrote "Mdme. de Girardin II." The paper appeared with the roman numerals altered into figures; hence the public were informed, and some believed the information, that M. de Girardin was now a Benedick for the eleventh instead of the second time.

The salons of M. Laborde, the fashionable dancing-master of the day, are filled with adult pupils who are being initiated into the mysteries of a new dance, entitled "Les Lanciers," which, it seems, bears some resemblance to the minuet, and which is to be the delight of the beau monde during the coming season.

In the literary world the chief events are the appearance of the "Memoirs of the Duc de Raguse," the first volume of which has just appeared; the prospect of the publication of those of the Duc Pasquier, who is now eighty-nine, and who, since the time of the Consulate, has never allowed a week to pass without writing notes and commentaries on the events of the day; and the appearance of a novel of Victor Hugo, entitled "Les Misérables." This book has been written many years, and was to have succeeded "Notre Dame de Paris," but a disagreement with the publisher of the latter deferred till now the publication.

The Opera has brought out the long-promised "Rose de Florence" of M. Biletta, but so clipped and curtailed that it is difficult to form a judgment thereon. Mdlle. Lhéritier, whose début has been so anxiously looked for, is shortly to come out at the Opéra Comique in "l'Ambassadrice." The Ambigu has a striking melodrama, "Jane Gray;" and the Vaudeville a clever satire, "Les Faux Bons-Hommes.

#### THE NEUFCHATEL QUESTION.

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The mission of General Dufour to the Emperor of the French is considered as a pledge that the Neufchatel question will be amicably solved. The general belief in Paris is that, if the prisoners are released, the King of Prussia will not be exacting as to the conditions under which his nominal sovereignty over the canton is to be acknowledged. It is said that, in accordance with the resolution of the Diet, Austria is to address a note to the Swiss Confederation, which is not to exclude representations from Bavaria and Baden.

Among other rumours, it is affirmed that the Swiss people wish to have the question of the Royal sovereignty decided by the population of Neufchatel themselves; in fact, to appeal to universal suffrage. The Prussians say that his Majesty might try the experiment without any fear of the result, provided the suffrages of the Neuchâtelois only were taken, but that he would not admit the 24,000 or 25,000 who have for the last eight years poured into Neufchatel from Berne, Vaud, and other cantons. It was said lately that Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria would allow the passage of Prussian troops, in case the design of occupying Schaffhausen, attributed to the King, was carried into effect; but this has been contradicted.

Letters from St. Petersburg say that Russia strongly upholds the claims of Prussia on Neufchatel. The Swiss Federal Council has submitted to our Government, and to all the other signitaries to the Treaty of London, an exposé framed to demonstrate that the demands made by Prussia are inadmissible in a Swiss point of view, both in relation to the question of sovereignty and the setting the prisoners free without trial. The Russian Government has already made its reply, which persists in favouring Prussia, as might have been anticipated. The promptitude with which this reply was forwarded evidences the importance attached to the point that Switzerland should not remain in doubt as to the sentiments of Russia.

## SPAIN AND THE WESTERN ALLIANCE.

A great sensation has been created in Madrid by the news of the conference held at St. Cloud on the affairs of Spain by the Emperor, Lord Howden, and M. Turgot. Persons most likely to be well informed believe and affirm that its result was the firm determination that France as well as England should not even make a single remonstrance, much less move a soldier or a ship to save Queen Isabella or her dynasty, if by her folly, obstinacy, or obedience to bad counsal she should bring on herself and her throne that measure of retribution which most people in Spain expect. which most people in Spain expect.

## A HOSTILE COLLISION WITH RUSSIA.

The Constantinople papers received by the steamer which arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday last contain very scanty information relative to the alleged firing into an English gun-boat in the Black Sea. All that we can gather from the statement given is that a Russian cruiser from Abasia captured several Turkish boats laden with contraband salt; that Admiral Lyons sent some gun-boats to ask the reason for this capture; and that one of the boats (the Badger) having attempted to enter the Sea of Azoff. the Russians refused the passage through the Straits of Yenikale, and even fired upon the vessel.

## THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

The most important intelligence received by the advices in anticipation of the last Overland Mail relate to the expedition to the Persian Gulf. The Bombay Times of Oct. 17 gives the following revised list of the troops and staff that are likely to be dispatched:—

the troops and staff that are likely to be dispatched:—

Her Majesty's 64th, from Belgaum; the 2nd Europeans, from Hydrabad; the 4th Rifles, from Poona; 20th N. I., from Belgaum; the Belooch Battalion, from Hydrabad; the 3rd Cavalry, from Rejgaum; the Belooch Battalion, from Hydrabad; the 3rd Cavalry, from Rejgaum; the Belooch Battalion, from Hydrabad; the 3rd Cavalry, from Rejgaum; the Belooch Tapp, from Rejgaum; the Belooch Battalion, from Hydrabad; the 3rd Cavalry, from Rejgaum; the Belooch Horse Artillery, from Poona; and Brett's battery, from Kurrachee—amounting in all to about 5000 men. The starting of the force is expected to depend on the instructions from home by the mail now due—this again depending on the reply given by the Shah to our ultimatum. As none of the troops have yet received marching orders, it will be impossible for the expedition to sail before the middle of November. The staff is as follows:—General Stalker to command; Colonel Leith, Adjutant-General; Captain Collier, assistant. Major Pope—should he not be prevented by the Kattiwar inquiries now in progress—or otherwise Captain Gordon, Lieutenants Grey and Le Strange (already gone), and Thain will be as assistants to take charge of the Commissariat. The Quartermaster-General's department is under charge of Captain Wray and Lieutenant Holland (already gone), the pay department under Major Barr, and Dr. M'Kenzie is to be at the head of the medical staff. The force, if not very large, is as compact and efficient-looking as need be desired, and will, we have no doubt, perform to admiration any task that may be assigned to it. Once before the walls of Herat, which we have not the slightest dream of their ever being, they would disperse a Persian mob of a hundred thousand like chaff before them. A number of additional ships have within the past few days been taken up. few days been taken up.

A Scinde paper, the Kossid Extra, of September 27, has a letter from Hydrabad, stating that orders have been received to dispatch troops by the river steamers to Kurrachee, en route for the Persian Gulf; and that an immense quantity of muskets and ammunition were to be sent from Hydrabad for the use of the troops of Dost Mahomed. These arms and ammunition were packed in boxes to be carried on camels in least

inland.

No official intelligence has yet been received of the fall of Herat; but it is stated to have been taken in September.

A Berlin correspondent of the Débats says:—"It is confidently asserted that friendly relations still subsist between Persia and Russia.

Every one knows that the large sums owing to Russia by the Shah, according

to the terms in the Treaty of Turkmanshaï, of February 10, 1828, have been remitted; but it is less generally known that there are now more Russian officers than previously in the Persian army. Their duty is to teach it European discipline. It is said that General Duhamel commands the Persian army concentrated before the walls of Herat."

#### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Nouvelle Gazette de France affirms that Russia is willing to renounce her claim to the Isle of Serpents, but persists in retaining Bolgrad.

A letter from Berlin, in the Cologne Gazette, says :-

A second proposition has been made by the Russian Government, and is favourably received here, with reference to the reopening of the Conferences. It is hoped that the concessions which Russia appears willing to make will influence the Governments which have hitherto opposed the reopening of the Congress.

### AUSTRALIA.—SAFETY OF THE "JAMES BAINES."

AUSTRALIA.—SAFETY OF THE "JAMES BAINES."

We are glad to state that the James Baines, which has been due from Australia for some time, and on which insurances at twelve per cent were effected a few days ago, has been telegraphed as having reached the Irish Channel. The clipper-ship Lightning, which left Melbourne on the 26th of August, with 140,000 ounces of gold-dust and 209 passengers, overtook the James Baines on the 30th of October, in lat. 29 W., Jon. 33.14, and parted company on November 4, in lat. 35.50, lon. 48.30. The James Baines was very heavily laden with copper ore and tin; and, owing to the advices from England, an advanced price had been obtained in Melbourne for wool, and the demand was active. The quantity coming forward did not meet the demand. The Melbourne markets were generally firm and steady.

The elections for the two Houses of Parliament had commenced. The roads to the diggings were improving, and, as the stocks were very light, an immense trade was expected. Notwithstanding the heavy imports prices had not suffered any material diminution. Imports coatinued slightly in excess of exports.

The accounts from the various gold-fields are on the whole favourable, the escort returns for the fortnight being considerably above the average of the last three months, while the prospects for the ensuing summer are quite encouraging. The discovery of new gold-fields in New South Wales had attracted a few persons from the Victoria diggings, but the greater bulk of them had returned.

#### THE FILIBUSTER GOVERNMENT IN NICARAGUA.

The news from Central America during the last few weeks has been of a very conflicting character. Those American papers which are in favour of President Walker represent him as having gained a great victory over the Central American army; but there is good reason to question the accuracy of their reports on the subject. The New York Tribune of the 4th inst. gives the following statement of his position up to the latest date:—

The Nicaraguan news announced by telegraph states that Walker left Granada on the evening of the 11th inst., and. after marching all night, met the allied Central American army at Masaya the next morning. The two forces joined battle at once, and continued fighting throughout the day and evening. About midnight the tidings were received by Walker that Granada had been attacked by a portion of the allied troops, who, after a feeble resistance, had gained possession of the city. Upon this amnouncement Walker evacuated Masaya with his whole force, and took up the line of march for Granada. He arrived there on the morning of the 13th, and succeeded in dislogling his enemy. Meantime the soldiers of the allied army had commenced sacking the city in search of plunder, and committed the usual outrages in such cases on the inhabitants. After the engagement with Walker they retreated in good order, taking away with them all the supplies, money, and other valuables which had fallen into their hands. Walker was thus left without the means of subsistence for his men; and, as he could only obtain provisions by another successful conflict with the allies, his position must be regarded as of a critical character.

## AMERICA.—THE ELECTION OF MR. BUCHANAN.

Amenica.—The Election of Mr. Buchana,
The Arabia steam-ship, which left New York on the 4th, arrived at
Liverpool on Monday last, with telegraphic intelligence, via Halifax,
to the 6th inst. The precise majority of Mr. Buchanan, the ProSlavery candidate for the Presidency, is not yet known, but there can
be no doubt as to the fact of his having been returned. One account
makes the number of votes in the electoral colleges as follows:—

Ruchanan 174. Framout 114. Fillmore 8

Buchanan, 174. | Fremont, 114. | Fillmore, 8.

Of course, this is only conjectural, but we have too much reason to fear that it is not far from the truth. In spite of all their profession, hatred of Democratic depotism in Kansas, and projected Filibusterism in Cuba, the leaders of the Know-Nothing party are said to have made over their blinded followers to Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, by a private arrangement which will secure the said leaders a large share of "the spoils."

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The returns from the interior of New York State showed large Republican gains in almost all the counties, but it was questioned whether they were sufficient to overcome the Democratic majority in the city, where the mob is very powerful. The Tribune estimates the Fremont majority at 25,000, and that of King (Republican) for Governor at 15,000. From Pennsylvania the returns, which, however, are only for Philadelphia, favour Buchanan, as do those of New Jersey, which has gone strongly in his favour. Newall (Republican) was elected Governor. Virginia has given a Democratic gain over last year of 157. The returns from Delaware show a Democratic majority. From Connecticut the returns were favourable to Fremont, as were those from New Hampshire. Maine and Rhode Island had gone strongly in favour of Fremont. From Vermont the returns were generally in favour of Fremont. In Massachusetts the majority for Fremont was 56,564. It is too soon as yet to say anything about the policy of the Buchanan Administration, which will come into office next spring, but the Pro-Slavery journals which support him have chalked out some work for him in various directions. The following extract from an article in the Carolina Times, one of the Ultra-Slavery organs, will show what that party would like him to do in reference to the revival of the slave trade:—

The decree which has recently been issued by General Walker, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, re-establishing the institution of slavery, and inviting the importation of negroes, is now attracting much attention. For our own part we are highly pleased with the decree, for we are decidedly in favour of reopening the slave trade, in order that the price of negroes may be reduced to such figures that every industrious poor man may purchase and become a slaveholder. We regard the course pursued by General Walker as not only correct, but challenges the approval of the entire mass of people inhabiting the Southern States, and we believe that they will sustain him in the position he has assumed. Hoping and believing that the confederacy now known as the United States of North America will soon be dissolved, we look upon this movement of General Walker as that of a statesman; and we hope the day is not far distant when Central America, embracing the island of Cuba, will form part of the southern confederacy.

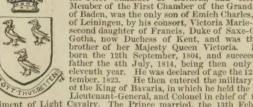
The Australian Mails.—On the occasion of the departure of the first ship of the line, the Istanboul, belonging to the Australian Auxiliary Steam Clipper Company, the directors visited Plymouth, and were entertained at an impromptu dinner on the 14th inst., by the directors of the Plymouth Great Western Dock Company, at the Globe Hotel. Among the guests was Mr. Baylis, who sailed from Plymouth in 1833 as surgeon of the emigrant ship Alfred, and who is now returning to the colony. This gentleman settled at Geelong, where he amassed a fortune, and has twice filled the civic chair. He spoke in confident terms of the intention of the colonists now to devote their labours more especially to the cultivation of the soil, and expressed himself satisfied with the beneficial results that will accrue both to the colony and the parent country. Mr. Gooch, the chairman of the company, stated in the course of 1st speech that the Istanboul has 1600 tons of cargo, which, at the rate of 2l., would give 4800l., and that the receipts from passengers amounted to 1800l.; these sums are expected to defray the expenses of the voyage, and leave the homeward receipts for profit. The Istanboul sailed after eight o'clock last Saturday evening, direct for Melbourne. The next ship, the Indomitable, is appointed to leave the Thames on the 31st of December, and Plymouth on the 5th of January.

Steam Nayigation in Russia.—The prospectus of the new

STEAM NAVIGATION IN RUSSIA.—The prospectus of the new Russian Steam Navigation and Traffic Company, the statutes of which received the Emperor's sanction on the 3rd of August, is published very conspicuously in the Journal de St. Petersbaurg. This company, which, by the extent of its resources, and by its importance to "the regeneration of the internal and foreign trade of Southern Russia," is regarded as one likely to take rank above all other existing Russian companies, will have a capital of 6,000,000 roubles to begin with, divided into 20,000 shares of 300 roubles each. At a future period this capital may be raised to nine millions, by the creation of 10,000 new shares, if agreed to by a general meeting of sharcholders. By the 25th statute of the company, none but Russian subjects are capable of holding shares, the laws of the empire prohibiting any foreigners from taking part in the coasting trade between the Sea of Azoff and the Russian Black Sea ports, which is an essential part of the company's undertaking.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

#### THE PRINCE OF LEININGEN.



THE PRINCE OF LEININGEN.

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS CHARLES FREDERICK WILLIAM EMICH, Prince of Leiningen, Hereditary Member and President of the First Chamber of Bavaria, and Hereditary Member of the First Chamber of Enand Duchy of Baden, was the only son of Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen, by his consort, Victoria Marie-Louisa, second daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, now Duchess of Kent, and was the half-brother of her Majesty Queen Victoria. He was born the 12th September, 1804, and succeeded his father the 4th July, 1814, being then only in his eleventh year. He was declared of age the 12th September, 1823. He then entered the military service of the King of Bavaria, in which he held the rank of Lieutenant-General, and Colonel in chief of the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry. The Prince married, the 13th Feb., 1829, Maria. née Countess of Klebelsberg, by whom he leaves issue two sons—Ernest, born the 9th November, 1830, and Edward, born the 5th January, 1833. His Serene Highness died of apoplexy, at Wald-Leiningen, on the 18th instant. He is succeeded by his elder son, Prince Ernest Leopold Emich, a Lieutenant in the British Navy, who is now Prince of Leiningen, and who recently distinguished himself in the naval operations in the Black Sea, and was appointed, last May, Second Lieutenant to her Majesty's steam-frigate Magicienne.

The Princedom of Leiningen, or Linange, consists of estates in Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse; and the chief residence is Amorbach, in Bavaria. The family were first Counts of Leiningen; being so created in 1220. They then became Landgraves in 1444, and eventually Princes of the Empire in 1779. They are of the Lutheran persuasion, and so are the Comtal branches of the family, except one, which is Roman Catholic. The Duchess of Kent was married to Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen, ist dead, and Anne Feodorowna, present Princes of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, were the children of her first marriage.

LORD SCARSDALE.

### LORD SCARSDALE.



LORD SCARSDALE.

THE RIGHT. HON. NATHANIEL CURZON, third Baron Scarsdale, of Scarsdale, in the county of Derby, and a Baronet, was the elder son of Nathaniel, the second Baron, by his first wife, Sophia Susannah, third daughter of Edward, first Viscount Wentworth, and coheir of her brother, Thomas, second and last Viscount Wentworth. He was born on the 3rd of January, 1781, and succeeded his father, as third Baron Scarsdale, the 27th January, 1837. His Lordship died unmarried on the 12th inst., and the honours consequently devolve on his nephew, the Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden Curzon, of Kedleston, Derbyshire, now fourth Baron Scarsdale, who is the second son of his Lordship's half-brother, the late Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, and who was born the 12th of July, 1831. His elder brother, George Nathaniel, was killed by a fall from his horse the 17th June, 1855. Lord Scarsdale's death causes the abeyance of the Barony of Wentworth to terminate in favour of his first cousin, the only surviving coheir, Anne Isabella, Lady Byron, the widow of the poet. Her Ladyship, therefore, becomes, in her own right, Baroness Wentworth.

#### SIR E. S. GOOCH, BART.



SIR E. S. GOOCH, BART.

SIR EDWARD SHERLOCK GOOCH, sixth Baronet, of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, the fifth Baronet, by his wife, Mariana, daughter of Abraham Whitaker, Esq., of Lyster House, Herefordshire. He was born in 1802, and was educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1819 he entered the 14th Dragoons as Cornet. He sold out as Captain in 1837. He succeeded to the Baronetey on the death of his father the 18th Dec., 1851. Sir Edward Gooch had been, from 1846, M.P. for the Eastern Division of Suffolk. He was a Conservative, In 1851 Sir Edward was installed Provincial Grand Master of the Order of Freemasons, which office he held till the time of his demise. The hon? Baronet was deservedly loved and respected by all who knew him; his many acts of charity to those within his reach who stood in need of assistance will be long and gratefully remembered.

Sir Edward Gooch married, first, 23rd Jan., 1828, Louisa, second daughter of Sir George Prescott, Bart.; and by her, who died in 1838, leaves one daughter, Florence Jane, now the wife of the Rev. Edward Mortimer Clissold, Rector of Wrentham, Suffolk. Sir Edward married, secondly, 17th Oct., 1839, Harriet, third daughter of James Joseph Hope Vere, Esq., of Craigie Hall, county Linlithgow, and Blackwood, county Lanark; and by her (who survives him) leaves three sons and four daughters. Sir Edward died at his seat, Benacre Hall, Suffolk, on the 9th inst., and is succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Sherlock, now the seventh Baronet, a youth fourteen years of age, and a student at Eton.

Wills.—The will of the Right Hon, the Earl of Shrewsbury was sworn under 60,000*l*.; the Hon and Rev. James Somers Cocks, M.A., Canon of Worcester and Prebend of Hereford, 25,000*l*.; John Kirton Gilliat, Esq., merchant, Billiter-square, London, 400,000*l*., within the province of Canterbury; Mrs. Susan Maeworth Smith, Norfolk-street, Park-lane and Bersted-lodge, Sussex, 50,000*l*.; Mrs. Jane Morey D. Cornthwaite, 18,000*l*.; George Adey, Esq., Liverpool-road, Islington, 25,000*l*.; William Field, Esq., 8t. Mary Axe, and Clifton-road, Brighton, 30,000*l*.; Mrs. Mary Shakespear, Regent's-place, Aston, Birmingham, 12,000*l*., and has left legacies to many charitable institutions.

## THE SEVEN TOWERS.

## (To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Your correspondent R. M. G. is mistaken in describing the tower represented in your beautiful woodcut, after Robertson's photograph, as one of the famed "Seven Towers." The rectangular tower in question stands on the Sea of Marmora, and forms the south-west angle of the Stamboul triangle.

The prison of the Seven Towers is situated (as you will see in the accompanying Turkish official map of Constantinople) about a quarter of a mile inland, at the Jedi-Kouli Kapussi, or Heptapyrgium—i.e., Castle of the Seven Towers. Four dismantled towers are still standing: three are circular, like those of the Rumili Hissar, at the straits of the Bosphorus, and from a distance resemble Warren's blacking-bottles of huge dimensions. Your insertion of this rectification may save a deal of time and trouble to tourists anxious to explore a spot so rich in historical associations of surpassing interest.

Mr. Robertson has not yet photographed the Seven Towers; but he has promised me to do so before long, and to reproduce the curious inscriptions on the walls left by the Venetian Ambassador, the famous Tolstoy (who died there), and other State prisoners. These inscriptions were quite legible when I visited the dungeons last year.

London, Nov. 20, 1856.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY. - The herculean labour of Interesting Discovery.—The herculean labour of removing a cairn of 250 feet in height, which has been carried on for nearly five years near the village of Alexandropol, in the Russian province of Ekatarinoslaw, has just been completed, and led to the most important discovery of numerous articles of gold, silver, bronze, and clay, as also of ron shafts and rods, nails, skeletons of horses, and ornaments of gold. The whole are in an excellent state of preservation, and, although traces of an attempt made at some remote period to effect an entry are plainly visible, the number of objects now brought to light is very considerable. In comparing the well-known passage in Herodotus respecting the burial-place of the Scythian Kings with the present discovery, it is clear that this is one of the catacombs mentioned by him; and sanguine hopes are entertained that the success attendant on this first attempt will lead to further and even more important discoveries.—Daily News.

The Prince of Prussia will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of

The Prince of Prussia will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his military service on the 1st of January next, he having entered as a cadet in the 1st Regiment of Guards on the New Year's Day of 1806, being then nearly ten years old. The anniversary will be solemnised as a great military festival by the Court and army.

OPENING THE NEW ENTRANCE TO ST. JAMES'S-PARK. OPENING THE NEW EXTRANCE TO ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—OR Monday last the recently-constructed entrance from Pall-mall next Mariborough House into St. James's-park (engraved in our Journal of last week) was permanently opened, and the following notice issued by order of the Duke of Cambridge:—"Ordered, that private carriages and hackney cabs only be permitted to pass through these gates, and proceed through the park to the gates at Buckingham Palace.—(Signed) GEORGE, Ranger. Nov., 1856." The thoroughfare to and from Belgravia and Pimlico through the park will now be free day and night.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 18, 1856

| Month and Day.                              | Corrected<br>Reading of<br>Barometer<br>at 9 A M.<br>181 feet<br>above sea<br>level. | Highest<br>Reading.                                  | Lowest Reading appear                                | Mean<br>Tempe-<br>rature of<br>the Day.              | Read at   |  | Evapo-<br>ration.                                    | Night.                     | In the Day. (01-0)                   | Mean<br>amount<br>of<br>Cloud.<br>(0-10)      |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Nov. 12 ,, 13 ,, 14 ,, 15 ,, 16 ,, 17 ,, 18 | Inches.<br>29.673<br>29.748<br>29.788<br>29.916<br>30.059<br>30.001<br>29.957        | 43.0<br>47.0<br>45.0<br>47.0<br>45.0<br>43.0<br>47.0 | 35·5<br>34·5<br>32·0<br>30·0<br>27·5<br>25·0<br>35·0 | 39·1<br>40·3<br>36·5<br>38·4<br>33·6<br>35·7<br>40·4 | 0.005<br>0.007<br>0.000<br>0.090<br>0.000<br>0.000<br>0.135 | 37·1<br>38·4<br>30·4<br>36·2<br>31·2<br>37·0<br>39·5 | 36.7<br>39.3<br>31.9<br>35.8<br>33.3<br>34.9<br>39.6 | 7<br>5<br>8<br>1<br>5<br>2 | 5<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>2<br>1<br>0<br>0 | 7·2<br>6·7<br>3·0<br>6·2<br>1·7<br>8·2<br>9·5 |
| Mean  | 29.877   | 45.3   | 31.4   | 37.7   | 0.237   | 36.0   | 35.9   | 4.4                        | 2.2                                  | 6.1   |

The Range of Temperature during the Week was 22'0 deg. The weather alternated between sharp frosts and damp weather. The Direction of the Wind was W. and N.W. till six a.m. on the 16th, when it became N., and remained in that quarter until the 18th, when it oscillated between S.W. and N.W.

Nov. 14.—Lunar halo and Aurora Borealis.

E. J. LOWE.

Grand Masonic Ceremony in Leicester.—On Tuesday Leicester was the scene of a great gathering of the freemasons of the midland counties, to do honour to the installation of Earl Howe, as provincial grand master of Leicestershire. The brethren assembled at the Three Crowns Hotel at eleven 'o'clock, where the ceremony of installation was performed, and a congratulatory address presented to the noble Earl. The brethren then walked in procession to St. John's Church, where a sermon was preached by the provincial grand chaplain, the Rev. G. C. Fernwick, and afterwards assisted at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new district schools in connection with the church, with the accustomed masonic formalities. A distinguished company sat down to a sumptuous banquet at the Bell Hotel in the evening, at which Earl Howe presided.

A Grand Ball was given at Reading, on Wednesday night, by the county of Berks to the officers of the Berkshire Militia, on their return from foreign service in the Ionian Islands. The regiment, previously to its going on foreign service, had sent a greater number of volunters to the war than any other regiment of militia; although the total strength of the regiment is limited to eight hundred. It was also mainly owing to the great exertions made by the officers, who recruited so largely in the villages and towns in their own immediate neighbourhood, that sufficient men were raised for foreign service. When the regiment arrived at Corfu it was attacked with cholera, and in three weeks lost about fifty men and twenty women and children.

M. Kossuth at Bolton.—On Monday last M. Kossuth arrived in Bolton by railway from Manchester, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Colonel Ihasz. The carriage of P. R. Arrowsmith, Esq., ex-Mayor, was in waiting, and conveyed him to the residence of that gentleman, the Ferns, Heaton, where a select party of gentlemen were in attendance, and gave him a hearty welcome. At half-past seven o'clok on Monday evening he delivered a lecture at the Temperance Hall, Little Bolton, on "The Austrian Concordat a complement to the political system of Continental despotism; its effects on Hungary; and bearings on the interests of Protestantism." The hall was densely crowded, and large numbers could not obtain admittance, no money being taken at the doors, admission being only by tickets, which were bought up in good time. On Tuesday night M. Kossuth delivered another lecture in the Temperance Hall, on "Italy in general—nature and character of the Italian movement, its vitality and prospects." P. R. Arrowsmith, Esq., occupied the chair. At the conclusion of the lecture a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with M. Kossuth, and denouncing any alliance with Austria.

Dr. Brady and His Constituents.—When, some three years

Dr. Brady and his Constituents.—When, some three years since, we urged the Liberals of Leitrim to organise a county club, we stated our belief that in no Irish county there existed better or more available materials for such an organisation. The result has proved that we well understood the county; but, sanguine as we were, we confess that our hopes have been more than realised—that our expectations have been surpassed. In two short years the club has accomplished that which we knew could be accomplished, but for the accomplishment of which we deemed that years would be required. The county of Leitrim is already independent. The Conservative power is completely prostrated. At the next general election two Liberals will be returned for Leitrim. This is no idle boast; we are warranted in making the assertion. The Liberals are as three to one on the registry: Having closely watched the Parliamentary career of Dr. Brady, we most cordially concur in the vote of thanks and confidence passed to him by the club of Leitrim on Wednesday, and shall deem it a duty to co-operate, to the atmost of our means and ability, in giving practical effect to the resolutions of future support. Indeed, to secure Dr. Brady's re-election will be a matter of no difficulty—it is already secured.—It alone remains to provide him with an honest and worthy fellow-representative, so that the votes of John Brady may be no longer neutralised by the hostile votes of a Conservative colleague. This, we have no doubt, the club will take measures to accomplish.—Midland Connies Gazette.

Extraordinary Murder of Mr. Little of the Irish Dr. Brady and his Constituents.-When, some three years

no longer neutralised by the hostile votes of a Conservative colleague. This, we have no doubt, the club will take measures to accomplish.—Midland Counties Gazette.

Extraordinary Murder of Mr. Little of the Irish Midland Railway.—On the evening of Thursday week a most brutal murder, attended with very mysterious circumstances, was committed in the heart of the city of Dublin, within five minutes' walk of the Post-office. The victim was Mr. George Little, cashier of the Irish Midland Railway, a gentleman of excellent character, and of most inoffensive manners. The discovery of the murder was not made till noon on Friday. The last time Mr. Little was seen alive was at a few minutes past five on Thursday evening. About that time his assistant, William John Chamberlain, left the office. At haif-past five Catherine Campbell, a girl in the service of the housekeeper, finding Mr. Little's door locked, shook it to ascertain if he had gone away, but obtained no answer. At half-past seven Mrs. Gunning, the housekeeper, tried the door; it was locked, but she noticed that a light streamed through the keyhole; she turned the handle of the door, but heard no voice. Mr. Little's custom was to say, when his door was shaken, "I am not gone yet." About eleven o'clock next morning Bennett, a clerk, had certain cheques to hand to Mr. Little; and he reported to Mr. Beausire, the secretary, that Mr. Little had not been to his office that morning. A messenger sent to his house returned with the information that he had not been home all night. Under these circumstances Mr. Beausire sent a boy to a window, accessible by the roof: the blind was down, and nothing could be seen. A carpenter next forced open the window, and, entering, found Mr. Little lying dead. By the joint efforts of those without and the man within the door was opened. It was found that none of the money had been touched; it was observed that the murderer had essayed to wash his hands, but found no water; that he had wight had been committed, do not furnish any clue t

the skull of his victim.

Murder of his Son by a Dissenting Minister.—At Wokingham, in Berks, a frightful marder has been committed by a Dissenting minister on the body of his own son. The name of the murderer is charles Forrester, who has for some years been a minister connected with one of the Dissenting congregations, and the unfortunate victim was a child between five and six years of age. Forrester, about two years ago was a tradesman in London, and obtained a ministerial appointment near Wokingham, but shortly after lost it from want of ability. Subsequently he went to London, and became an inmate of the Brompton Consumption Hospital. During his absence his wife-opened a small general store in the village, to which he returned on Monday week. On Friday morning, about seven o'clock, Mrs. Forrester got up for the purpose of opening her shop, leaving her child and husband in bed; and about an hour afterwards the latter came down and left the shop without speaking to her. Shortly before nine o'clock Mrs. Forrester went up stairs for the purpose of areasing the child, and found thin lying dead, with his head nearly severed from the body. Forrester had gone to a sergeant of police, and said, "I am come to give myself up for nurdering my little boy." The prisoner, who made no defence, has been committed to take his trial for the wilful murder at the Spring Assizes.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A fearful railway collision took place last Wednesday. The Dublin day mail, via Kilkenny, ran into a ballast train at Dunkert. Several persons were killed, and a number severely injured.

#### INUNDATIONS IN INDIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

As in France during the present year, so it has been in India—the country has been inundated. The river Ganges is not remembered to have been so full or so high as it is at the present moment (Sept. 22). The rise at Mirzapore has been fifty feet above the ordinary level.

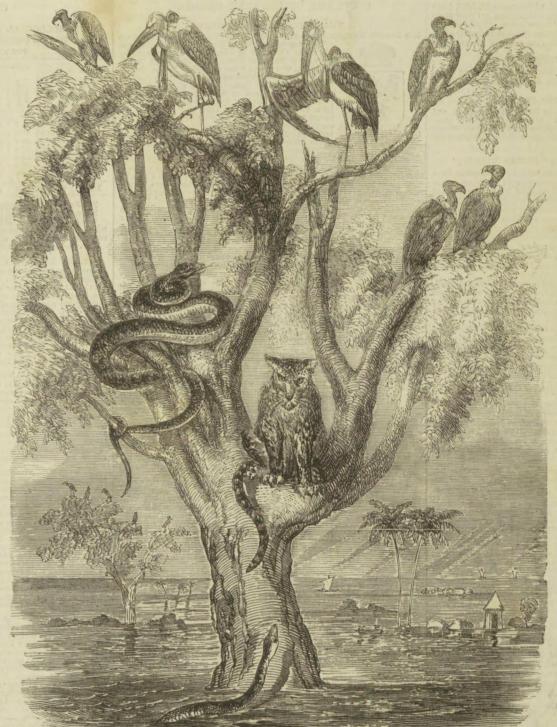
In Lower Bengal the Ganges has become a vast sea; the great Gangetic valley, situated between the outer Himalayas and the Rajmahal Hills, one hundred and twenty miles in width, is flooded; boats may navigate the whole distance, merely deviating occasionally from their course to avoid the villages, that are generally situated on natural knolls or artificial mounds. The country from the Gunduk river, opposite to Patna, to Sylphet, on the east of Bengal, a distance of nearly four hundred miles, is all under water. The Ganges in many places is upwards of one hundred miles wide. All traces of the reaches of this mighty river are obliterated; the eye from the deck of a steamer wanders over a vast waste of waters, broken here and there by the tops of lofty palm-trees, or by the roofs of submerged grass huts, marking the site of a village.

Immense destruction of property must ensue, principally to the rice crops, but the husbandmen will be eventually rewarded, as the sluggish waters of the inundation highly charged with a fertilising silt, will, upon receding, deposit a coating of rich alluvion that will reinvigorate the soil, which, probably from the day of the first sod having been broken by man for agricultural purposes—now some thousand years ago—has never had an ounce of artificial manure spread upon its surface.

All trace of many of the rivers of Bengal is lost. Calcutta, threatened with an inundation, has escaped, although the water was in most of the principal streets. Up the country, towns have been washed away, roads destroyed, ferry-boats and their living freights have been swamped, and the railway works injured.

We may hope that the worst is now passed, and that as the south-west mon-soon dies away our rains will cease. In the hill streams to the south of the

In the hill streams to the south of the Ganges loss of life has occurred from the sudden descent of the mountain torrents, called "hurpa." The hurpa is a dangerous wave of water caused by a sudden and heavy fall of rain in the hills and high land of Beerbhoom, which rushes down the dry beds of the smaller rivers with a tremendous roar, throwing up in front a cloud of dry sand. A sketch of this unwelcome visitor accompanies this letter. Twice have I escaped from this wave. In some of the wilder districts of Bengal, north of the Ganges, droves of wild hogs, deer, and leopards will necessarily perish. Many of the



INUNDATION IN INDIA : TREE OF REFUGE.

latter, together with large serpents, may be seen taking refuge in the higher trees.

#### DESTRUCTION OF DERAH GHAZEE KHAN.

IN the Punjaub the town of Leia was almost washed away by the inundations. A similar catastrophe befell the cantonments of Derah Ghazee Khan. The following account of the disaster is taken from the official report furnished to the Lahere Chronicle.— Lahore Chronicle :

We have received an official report of the entire destruction, by water, of the cantonments of Derah Ghazee Khan. A considerable portion of the town and gaol has also been destroyed. The disaster has also been destroyed. The disaster has also been ascribed to the partial failure of Lieutenant Medley's bund—a famous monument of the Punjaub Public Works Department—and the consequent rush of the Julpa through the centre of the district from Kala to Jampoor. It appears that what is termed "the usual inundation season," caused by the melting of the hill snows, had passed, and the district had suffered from an unwonted drought. Little rain had fallen up to the 18th Sept. On that day, however, the rain descended in torrents, and contributing their waters to the general flood. The famous bund, hereafter to be known as the Derah Ghazee Khan Folly, was swept away; the Manka canal likewise gave way; and the stream rushed to the Shorla, overflowing the elevated bank, and pressing with tremendous force on the cantonment bund. Despite the most vigorous efforts, the flood still poured on, passed the cantonment bund, and swept through the line of the artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The troops were compelled to remove. Bunds were improvised round the bungalows of the station, as well as round the kutcherry and the gaol, but without effect. On the night of the 22nd Sept. the station was abandoned. The artillery, infantry, and a portion of the cavalry took refuge in the old fort of the town. The remainder of the eavalry encamped in detached parties on the sandhills in the rear of the cantonments. No effort, we hear, was spared to save the town itself. Amid the deluge the walls of the gaol gave way. The prisoners were conveyed to the city fort, where the European officers, with the troops and camp followers, had assembled. On the evening of the 23rd the rain partially ceased, and the waters receded. The kutcherry, we are glad to hear, has withstood the fury of the element. It is satisfactory to glean from the report that, althou



TRAVELLERS OVERTAKEN BY THE INUNDATION.



INUNDATION IN INDIA: VIEW OF A BRANCH OF THE GANGES, NEAR RAJMAHAL.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 23.—27th Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 24.—John Knox died, 1572. Peace with A merica, 1814.

TUESDAY, 25.—St. Catherine. Dr. Watts died, 1748.

WEDNESDAY, 26.—Lord Lyttelton died, 1779.

THURSDAY, 27.—Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury burntto death, 1835.

FRIDAY, 28.—Revolution in Poland, 1830. Goldsmith born, 1713.

SATURDAY, 23.—Sir Philip Sidney b orn, 1554.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LOND ON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29, 1856

day. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. 

Now ready, price One Shilling,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1857 ate War; Notes of the Months, Articles of the Calendar, Mahometan and Jewish Calendars for the Year, Length of the Season, Beginning and Ending of University and Law Terms; the Calendar, showing the Times of the Sun Rising and Setting in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin an Every Day in the Year; the Times of the Moon Rising and Setting in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin and London, Times of High Water, &c.; Astronomic Phenomena, applicable to each Mooth, Eclipses, &c.; with Twelve large Diagrams Illustrating the Appearance of the Heavons in the Evening of every Month in the Year; Recently-discovered Plantet, Quoen and Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, Government and Law Offices and Officers, City Officers; Metropolitan Officers of Health, Stamps, Taxes, Law and University Terms; Historia Memorando the Paper Duty; Analysis of the Metropolitan Local Management Act, &c. The Astgonomical Department by J. GLAISHER, Esq., F. R.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.—Published at the Offices of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Milford House, and 198, Strand.

#### HOSPITAL COLLEGE

come of the present year falls short by about £1500 of the amount of the necessition. The Committee, therefore, confidently appeal to the public for immediate at the close of the year the operations of the charity may not be embarrassed may of day.

the pressure of debt.

The Hospital has no endowment, and its only resource is in the sympathy of those who will, in the spirit of Christian charity, supply the wants of each passing day.

Contributions will be thankfully received by W. T. Copeland, Esq., Alderman, Treasurer, 166, New Bond-street; Messrs. Twinings, Bankers, Strand; and at the Hospital, by Christian Christia

#### CHRISTMAS ANNUAL NUMBER, 1856.

On SATURDAY, DEC. 20, will be published

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1856.

MANCHESTER has been highly honoured within the last few days. First of all, it had a visit from Lord Palmerston, and heard from his lips the emphatic declaration which has since reached every Court and every Sovereign in Europe, that Great Britain insists on the rigorous fulfilment by Russia of the Treaty of Paris, and that it will tolerate no shuffling or evasion on the part of the Czar. It next received a visit from M. Kossuth, and was reminded, in eloquent words, that the peace of Europe did not wholly depend upon the settlement of the Turkish question; that if Turkey and Russia should become sincere friends and allies, and if the Czars should at once and for ever renounce their visions of conquest and their lust to obtain Constantinople—the elements of convulsion would exist elsewhere; and that there would and could be no real and permanent peace for Europe until Poland and Hungary were at rest, and Italy had conquered, with or without the aid and ympathy of others, her constitutional freedom and her national independence. The echoes of the great Hungarian's voice had scarcely died away in the City of Cotton when a third speaker appeared upon the platform, to demand and enforce attention upon the old, but ever new, subof Popular Education. Sir John Pakington's addre Manchester Athenæum was worthy of the theme, and will recommend itself, we feel certain, to the attentive consideration, not alone of the friends of a more extended and complete system of national education, but to its opponents. Clear in its exposition of the facts of the case, and temperate, yet forcible, in its reasonings, the address will make itself heard even amid the roar and whirl of the more engrossing topics of the impending wars and revolutions of the Continent. Although the fact is but too palpable and patent that the young children of England do not enjoy such educational advantages as the children of Scotland, of the United States of America, and of Canada-to say nothing of the children of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the States of Germany-Sir John Pakington did good service in presenting that fact in his own forcible and simple way to the people of Manchester, and through them to the people of England. The unhappy truth needs continual repetition, in order that the friends of Popular Education may not relax in their efforts; and that its foes may be converted to sounder doctrines than their existing prejudices will allow them to hold. Sir John proves-as Lord John Russell and fifty other able and eloquent friends of education have proved before him-

that wast multitudes of young chaldren in England receive no school instruction at all; that many thousands of those who are supposed, on the authority of statistics, to be attending schools, never enter any but Sunday schools, where writing and arithmetic are forbidden, because they are supposed to be secular, and unsuited to the sanctity of the day; and that, although many zealous and good men, and sincere friends of education, in various parts of the country, have effected some improvement, either by establishing new schools, or by increasing the efficiency of schools already in existence, the improvement is slow, partial, and inadequate, and by no means keeps pace with the wants of the poor, the growth of the population, or the necessities of the State. The voluntary system may answer well enough among the children of well-paid and skilled labourers, and what we may call the uppermost stratum of the lower classes; but for the education of the teeming children of the poorest of the poor that swarm in our rural districts, and are the grief and the opprobrium of our great towns and cities, it has been tried, and found wanting. Were all the efforts of the voluntary system, as advocated by Mr. E. Baines and others, ten times as successful as they have hitherto proved, they would not meet the urgency of the case, as every judge and magistrate, and every gaol governor and chaplain, in the kingdom could testify, as the result of his individual experience. We agree with Sir John Pakington that there are many and great difficulties in the way; but we agree with him also that, in spite of the difficulties, the question of National Education will make progress from year to year until it be finally carried. No great public question which has ever been debated of late years has been free from difficulty. "The emancipation of the Roman Catholics," said Sir John, "was full of difficulty, but it was done; Parliamentary Reform was full of difficulties, but it was done; the adoption of Free-trade and the repeal of the Corn-laws, was full of difficulty, but it was done; the reformation of our laws for the relief of the poor was a matter of extreme difficulty, and it baffled Parliament for years, but it was done: and so must this be done." When a Government shall exist which shall take up the question in earnest, and determine to carry it or resign, the greatest difficulty that besets it will have been surmounted. Perhaps even this solution of the difficulty may not be so remote as the friends of laissez faire may imagine.

THE youthful alumni of the University of Glasgow are called upon every two years to exercise the privilege of electing a "Lord Rector." Though the person who fills this office has but few duties to perform, beyond that of delivering an inaugural address to the students, many eminent and illustrious men have considered it among the highest of their honours to have obtained the suffrages of the generous and ingenuous youth of Scotland, and have looked back with pride in after years to the public recognition of their worth, or genius, implied in their election to so dignified a position. If not a reward, it has certainly been a graceful and agreeable acknowledgment, of literary merit, and as such it has been received by men like Lord Brougham and the late Thomas Campbell. Of late years there has been a tendency to recognise political rather than literary distinction as the qualification for the office; and we have seen with regret that the students have carried the election of such men as Lord John Russell, the Duke of Argyll, and others, to whom there was, and could be, no personal objection, upon the sole ground that they were Liberals in politics, and not that they were great authors. For the same reason the election of Sir Archibald Alison, whose literary merits are of the very slightest, even in the estimation of Mr. Disraeli and other leaders of the party to whose services he has devoted such learning and industry as he possesses, was mainly carried because he was the representative of Conservative principles. This error of judgment on the part of the students was to be deplored for many reasons. It is time enough for the bitternesses of party strife when the youth has grown into the man; and the honorary, to say nothing of the more substantial, rewards of literature are too scanty and too few to permit the friends and followers of literature to look without regret on the abstraction by mere politicians of a reward that was intended for a different class of men. If authors be the chief honour of their country, as some of our statesmen confess with regard to authors who are dead-but never, as far as we are aware, with regard to authors who persist in living and eating like other men-it is peculiarly fitting that the youth of a great national University should have the opportunity of testifying from time to time that they, in the first burst of their juvenile enthusiasm, recognise the claims which are but too commonly ignored in the busier world which they are preparing to enter. It is with much pleasure, therefore, we note among the events of the day that the alumni of Glasgow have elected Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, by a large majority over his only competitor, Lord Stanley. As regards politics the two candidates were of the same party; and, if politics had anything to do with the nomination of either, such considerations were virtually ignored in the contest by the fact that both were Conservatives. Hence the question had to be decided on purely literary grounds; and Lord Stanley was defeated, as he deserved to be. To literary ability his Lordship has, we believe, no pretensions. His claims on any borough or county that may happen to be hard driven for an eligible candidate to represent it in Parliament are many and great. He is a clever, fluent, honest, painstaking, and conscientious politician-tant soi peu of the red-tape school; and not having been born, like his eminent father, in the pre-scientific age, has sympathies more extended than Lord Derby has, with the feelings, tastes, and pursuits of the men of the present day. But these qualities were scarcely sufficient to entitle him to the Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow-especially when placed in competition with the supereminent literary qualifications of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, his equal in political standing and ability, his superior in everything else. A great novelist, dramatist, and poet, in the zenith of his fame and his powers, and who has apparently not reached by many years the culmination of his genius, the author of "Rienzi," the "Last Days of Pompeii," "The Caxtons," "My Novel," and other matchless fictions, is well entitled to this and any other honour which the appreciative sympathy of the friends and admirers of literature can bestow upon him. It is not for his own sake

only, but for that of the literary profession, of which Sir Edward

is so distinguished an ornament, that we rejoice, irrespective of politics and party, that the choice of the young men of Glasgow has fallen upon him. We hope, at the same time, that the election of Sir Edward will become a precedent, and that no claims but those of literature will for the future be regarded in the selection of candidates for the office.

## THE COURT.

The Court has been thrown into mourning by the demise of the Queen's half-brother, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, who expired on Thursday se'nnight, at Wald-Leiningen, from the effects of a third attack of apoplexy. Immediately on receipt of the melancholy intelligence her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Queen and his Royal Highness have since dined in private each day, limiting their walk to Frogmore.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the elder members of the Royal family, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

The younger members of the Royal family have taken their accustomed exercise during the week. On Wednesday the Princess Royal visited the Duchess of Kent.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia remains on a visit to the Court. The Prince frequently enjoys the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves.

The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as Lady in Waiting; and General Sir Edward Bowater has succeeded the Hon. M. Sackville West as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

#### COURT MOURNING.

COURT MOURNING.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Nov. 18.—Orders for the Court going into mourning on Thursday next, the 20th inst., for his late Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, half-brother to her Majesty the Queen, viz.:—The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans, and tippets. The gentlemen to wear black, full-trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords, and buckles.

The Court to change mourning on Thursday, the 27th instant, viz.:—The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans, and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons. The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.

And on Thursday, the 4th Dec. next, the Court to go out of mourning.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, after an extended tour on the Continent, arrived at Geneva on Monday last. His Royal Highness, as already announced, will pass the winter at that place.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bern-

storff left town on Wednesday on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, at the Grove, near Watford.

We have reason to believe that his Grace the Duke of Newcastle will succeed the late Earl of Scarborough as Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire.—Globe.

Accounts worthy of credit announce as certain the abdication of the King of Denmark in favour of Prince Ferdinand, his uncle, here-ditary Prince, born in 1792. This uncle, like the uncle of *Hamlet*, has married a near relative of his own family.

DEATH OF PRINCE WORONZOW.—We have received a telegraphic despatch from Odessa, from our own correspondent, stating that Prince Woronzow died at that city on the 18th instant, at four o'clock in

Candidates for Southampton.—The list is now tolerably large, comprising Mr. Weguelin, Governor of the Bank of England; Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Chadwick, Sir J. Easthope, Mr. Serjeant Pigott, Sir Edward Butler, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Gambier. The election will not take place until after the meeting of Parliament.

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SIR JOHN PAKINGTON'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER.—Sir John Pakington and his son arrived at Abney Hall, Cheshire, the residence of Mr. James Watts, the Mayor of Manchester, on Monday evening, where a large party of the most distinguished friends of education in the neighbourhood met the right hon. Baronet at dinner. On Tuesday Sir John visited some of the leading manufactories in Manchester; he afterwards dined with Mr. Alderman Nicholls, the late Mayor, at Eagley-house, and subsequently addressed the members of the Athenaeum on education. On Wednesday a conference was held in York Hotel Buildings between Sir John Pakington and a few gentlemen now and formerly connected with the National Public School Association, and the late Manchester and Salford Committee on Education respectively. Mr. Thomas Bazley presided. The other gentlemen present were—the Revs. Canon Clifton and Dr. M'Kerrow; Messrs. H. J. Leppec, J. A. Nicholls, R. Gladstone, P. Bunting. R. W. Smiles, and C. H. Minchin. The result of a conversation of nearly two hours was agreement on the following points:—1. That it is desirable to impose a rate for the support of popular instruction in Manchester. 2. That all schools deriving aid from the rate shall be subject to inspection, but such inspection shall not extend to the religious instruction given in such schools. 3. That all schools shall be entitled to aid, provided the instruction, other than religious, shall come up to the required standard; and that no child shall be excluded on religious grounds. 4. That the distinctive religious denominations, and receiving aid from the rate, shall be given at separate hours specified by the managers to facilitate the withdrawal of objecting children. 5. That there be no interference with the management of the schools. It is probable that these elements of agreement will be embraced by Sir John in an education bill to be introduced in the next Se

Parliament.

Income-tax Collectors.—At the usual meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association some doubt was expressed as to the possibility of a gross blunder, of which the evil tendency is manifest, having been perpetrated. The commissioners appoint the assessors; the Act empowers the assessors to appoint "fit and proper persons" to officiate as collectors; and the assessors, probably thinking no other persons so "fit and proper," have, in many instances, appointed themselves. They have thus a double interest in screwing all they can from the public. It can never have been the intention of the Legislature that the assessors should appoint themselves collectors; but it has given them power to do so if they please; and some of them have exercised that power—to their own great profit, doubtless, but with very problematical advantage to the public. This is one of the many grievances of detail and principle which a wise Government would promptly redress; but, from the manifest indisposition of our rulers to meddle with any of them. it would seem to be their object to make the impost as unpopular as possible, with a view to retard or prevent altogether the adoption of just and sound principles of taxation, which, while raising the necessary revenue in the manner least prejudicial to the country, would, at the same time, induce the public, knowing—what they cannot know, under the present mixed and anomalous system—exactly how much they paid in taxes, to give much more attention to good and economical government, and the means necessary to obtain it, than they do at present. It was also regarded as most anomalous that, under the Income-tax Act, neither Government nor commissioners can dismiss collectors, however grossly they may misconduct themselves in matters unconnected with their official duties, the only resources in such cases being, it was alleged, the demanding of exorbitant securities. It was stated that in one instance this expedient had been tried in vain. The commissioners are repo INCOME-TAX COLLECTORS.—At the usual meeting of the Council

A French Romance.—Lord Ellenborough has purchased for 10,000l. M. Wolfid's gothic château. Curious circumstances preceded the purchase (says the Union, from which we quote the particulars, but which, however, knows so little of Scotland, or of Scotch scenes, as to confound Ben Lomond with Loch Lomond). M. Wolfid, who is, it is known, a distinguished amateur in architectural art, drew up himself the plans of the château, and superintended its construction. In visiting the Highlands, M. Wolfid was struck by a gothic castle, magnifecently, situated on the banks of Ben Lomond; and, taking a sketch of it, determined to erect one exactly like it at Cannes on the picturesque heights that overlook the Brougham, Temple-Leader, Ormesson, and Boringdon villas. The execution was promptly proceeded with, and for eighteen months past the high towers and battlements of the new edifice rising majestically, can be seen from a great distance at sea. Lord Ellenborough, who arrived at Cannes a few days ago, was astonished at seeing before him, 300 leagues from his own country, the old mansion of his ancestors in which he passed his infancy. He immediately proposed to drive out the owner by force of guineas. His resolution was carried into effect in the course of a few hours. The noble Lord has caused his armorial bearings to be put up everywhere, and now resides there; but, instead of being enveloped in the 4 fogs of Ben Lomond, its towers, donjon-keep, and battlements are reflected in the azure crystal of the Mediterranean waters.

State of Trade in Lancashire.—Several of the cotton A FRENCH ROMANCE.-Lord Ellenborough has purchased for

STATE OF TRADE IN LANCASHIRE.—Several of the cotton factories in Bury and the neighbourhood have commenced working short time, and there has also been a considerable reduction in the number of hands employed at some of the foundries.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LATE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The learned Attorney Gerral (Sir A. Cockburn), who has accepted the office of Chief Justice of the ommon Pleas, took his farewell of the Middle Temple, of which he has been so distinguished a member, on Monday night, in a very full hall. Sir A. Cockburn was most loudly and uproariously cheered as he left the hall which he acknowledged by bowing repeatedly, evidently much

The Late Lord Mayor.—The following vote of thanks to the late ord Mayor was passed at the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday:—The the cordial thanks of this Ceurt be presented to the Right Hon. Davil Salomons, late Lord Mayor of this City, for the couriesy and ability with which he has presided over the deliberations of this Court for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the onerous duties of cheemagistrate in the administration of justice; for the splendid hospitality which he has displayed; and the ready liberality with which he has not only assisted the charities of this metropolis, but aided in alleviating the distresses of the friendly ally of this country; and for the dignty with which he has sustained the importance of his office, and upheld the rights and privileges of this city, thereby securing to himself the good will and regard of all classes of his fellow-citizen."

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The Late Lord Dudley Stuart.—Monday last being the anniversary of the death of Lord Dudley Stuart, the Polish exiles assembled at Sussex-chambers, Duke-street, St. James's, to commemorate this nelameholy event, by paying a tribute of respect and gratitude to the memory of the departed champion of the Polish cause. Major Giegud occupied the chair. In the course of his speech Major Szulczewski said:—

"The whole state of Europe points now, as before, to Lord Dudley Stuart's policy as regards Poland, as the only effectual cure for the chronic disorder under which it has been suffering ever since the annihilation of the national independence. An independent Poland upraised again between Europe and Russia is the only means of effectually checking her aggressive European policy and her undue influence and power in the West, and is the only basis on which a free Italy and a free Hungary can be permanently established and the equilibrium restored, which will leave no other battle-fields open to the nations of Europe than those of peaceful industry and moral and intellectual progress."

Park for Finsbury.—A deputation from the parishes of St-

PARK FOR FINSBURY.—A deputation from the parishes of St. Mary, Islington, the Holborn District, St. James, Clerkenwell, and St. Mary, Islington, the Holborn District, St. James, Clerkenwell, and St. Mary, Stoke Newington, had an interview with Lord Palmerston on the 14th inst., for the purpose of laying before his Lordship the plan for the proposed park for Finsbury, an estimate of the expense, with other particulars, and soliciting the assistance of Government for carrying out the undertaking. His Lordship declined to give any pledge to the deputation as to the intentions of Government until he had consulted with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject; but he has since seen Mr. Layton, the vestry clerk of Islington, in reference thereto, and promised that, in the event of the passing of the bill, of which due notice has been given, for making the park, the Government would recommend to Parliament a grant of 50,000L towards carrying out the work. The park is proposed to comprise 300 acres of land, and the cost is estimated at 200,000L, of which be sides the anticipated Parliamentary grant, 150,000L will be required, and this is proposed to be raised by a metropolitan rate of a halfpenny in the pound during a period of seven years.

The Nulli Secundus Club.—The banquet of the Nulli Se-

THE NULLI SECUNDUS CLUB.—The banquet of the Nulli Se-THE NULLI SECUNDUS CUEB.—The banquet of the Nulli Secundus Club was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday evening. Among the company were—Field-Marshal the Earl of Strafford, Lord F. Paulett, Lord Bingham, General the Hon. A. Upton, Colonel Wigram, Colonel Windham, Colonel Armytage, Colonel Daniell. Colonel Newton, Colonel Steele, Colonel Carleton, Lieutenant-General Sir W. Codrington, Lieut.-General Newdigate, Lieut.-Colonel Baring, Lieut.-Colonel Fielding, captain Tower, Captain Wellesley, Captain Heneage, Major Armytage, and Major Le Couteur.

CONFIRMATION OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—On Thursday morning the election of the Very Rev. Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait to the Bishopric of London was confirmed by the usual legal ecclesinstical ceremonies in the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow. Dr. Travers Twiss, the Vicar-General, presided as the representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury, while the Bishop elect was officially represented by Dr. Robert Phillimore, M.P., who acted as his proctor. The Litany service was read by the Rev. Marshall Vine, M.A., the Rector of the parish; after which Dr. Twiss took his seat in the middle aisle, and Dr. Tait was summoned before him. The Queen's writ, the certificate of election by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and other official documents, were read. Mr. James Barber, the apparitor, made the usual proclamations, and invited any person who had any objection to make to Dr. Tait's election to come forward and declare it. No one having accepted the challenge, the sentence of confirmation was read, and the proceedings closed.

Extraordinary Scene at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—On

No one having accepted the challenge, the sentence of confirmation was read, and the proceedings closed.

Extraordinary Scene at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—On Sunday morning, during the performance of Divine service at this now notorious church, the fog having rendered the use of lights necessary, the candles at the desks of the elergy and choir were lighted. Shortly after the commencement of the Litany, Mr. Westerton, one of the churchwardens, directed the beadle to light the gas-burners in the chapel, so that no difficulty might be fet by Mr. Liddell and his curates when they had to perform that portion of the Communion Service which precedes the sermon. While this was being done, and the prayers following the Litany were being monotoned, Mr. Liddell ordered the beadle to light the great candles on the altar, which form a portion of the furniture attached to the ceremonial which is now waiting the long-delayed decision of Sir John Dodson in the Arches Court. The beadle having lighted them returned to the other end of the church, and, when asked by Mr. Westerton why he had done so, he replied that Mr. Liddell had ordered him to light them. Mr. Westerton, being of opinion that there was not the slightest pretext on the score of darkness for using the candles, the gas-burners he had ordered to be lighted being sufficient for the whole of the chancel left his pew, went up the nave, ascended the chancel steps, and, passing by Mr. Liddell, entered the vestry, reappearing with the extinguisher. Going within the dwarf sereen raised for its protection from the feet of the laity, he extinguished the monster lights, and returned to his pew. having done it so quickly and so quictly that not the slightest interruption was caused to the performance of the service. When Mr. Liddell and Messrs. Smith and Westall, his curates, got up at the end of the morning prayers, to form their usual procession to the altar, Mr. Liddell, to the surprise of the whole congregation, who were then standing, while the Sanctus was being chanted

WILL TEA BE CHEAPER?—Various rumours having been circulated that it was doubtful if the Government intended to reduce the duty on tea from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 3d. before April, 1858, and the question being of great importance to the trade, an inquiry has been addressed to the Board of Customs, to which the following reply has been received:—"Custom-house, Nov. 17, 1856.—Sir, I am directed by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs to acquaint you, in reply to your application of the 11th inst., that the reduction of duty on tea from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. will take place on the 6th of April, 1857.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. MACLEAN. To Samuel Sampson, Esq., 1s, Little Towerstreet."

High Price of Land.—At a public auction, last week, of a mall portion of land in the Harrow-road, the Executive Committee of the conservative Land Society unsuccessfully offered the large sum of £5000

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS The Royal British Bank.—Extraordinary Proceedings in Chancery.—On Tuesday morning an unusual scene, and one which created intense excitement amongst the members of the bar, who are not accustomed to have their exclusive privileges invaded, took place in Vice-Chancellor Kindersley's Court, Lincoln's-inn. It appears that the depositors in the bank have within the last few days arrived at a determination to bring the affairs of the bank to a crisis, and, with that view, they urged upon the committee formed some time ago the necessity of going up in a body to the Vice-Chancellor to urge their claims. In accordance with this wish the committee drew up a memorial to that effect, which received general approval. At the close of the first portion of the day's business on Tuesday the Vice-Chancellor retired for his luncheon, and on his return found the court well filled by a large number of persons who were unknown to him, and all of whom appeared very much in earnest on the business that had brought them into his presence. Amongst these gentlemen was Mr. Wyld, who rose, and, to the utter astonishment of the Bench and the Bar, commenced an address to the Court. He said he had been deputed by the great body of the depositors of the bank, many of whom were in a state of destitution, and some of actual starvation, to present to his Honour a memorial stating the great inconvenience that had arisen from the postponement of his judgment. The Vice-Chancellor said he could not receive the memorial, because it was only an exparte statement. The depositors must apply through the proper channels of the Court. Mr. Wyld urged that the statement in the memorial was not exparte, inasmuch as it merely contained a request that his Honour would give a speedy judgment, so that the depositors might be relieved from the extreme destitution and misery in which they were placed. The Vice-Chancellor replied that a case of this kind required great deliberation, and he could not give a rash and hasty judgment. He promised the depositors that he IN CHANCERY.-On Tuesday morning an unusual scene, and one which

ANOTHER FRAUD ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY ANOTHER FRAUD ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. On Thursday morning the Clerkenwell Police Court was crowded to excess, to hear the charge preferred against Mr. William Snell, the chief clerk in the accountant's office, who was placed at the bar, before Mr. Tyrwhitt, charged with embezzling the sum of nearly 1000\(lambda\), the moneys of the company. Mr. Leach appeared for the prosecution. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner had been chief clerk in the accountant's office, and in that situation all the cheques drawn by the directors were placed in the hands of Mr. Reynolds, the accountant, and by him given into the custody of the prisoner. One cheque for 500\(lambda\), drawn in favour of the Provident Fund, and dated 11th of July, was appropriated by him to his own purposes. When asked to make up his accounts, on Wednesday, he said he was a defaulter to the extent of 1000\(lambda\), and that he was very sorry. Mr. Reynolds told him that he must consider himself in custody. The facts having been shortly gone into, the prisoner was remanded for a few days.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT,—THREE LIVES LOST,—A lamentable occurrence took place during a dense fog which prevailed on Monday evening in the vicinity of Hackney-Wick-lane, at the south-eastern extremity of Victoria-park, which resulted in the loss of three lives. On the towing-path of Sir George Duckett's Canal, near the North London Railway arch, lived a man named Hayes, who had charge of the lock-gates, his wife, and five children. On Monday afternoon a Mrs. Chubb, the wife of a cooper living in Ben-Jonson-street, Stepney, accompanied by her daughter, a fine little girl about six years of age, called to see Mrs. Hayes. About half-past seven the two females and child left; and, although the fog was so dense as to prevent the water being distinguished from the land, they, strangely enough, proceeded along the towing-path for the purpose of meeting Hayes, who at the time was returning from the upper lock-gate. Nothing more was seen or heard of them until next morning, when their bodies were discovered in the canal. LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—THREE LIVES LOST.—A lamentable

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

AFTER a long, and by no means brilliant, racing season of nine months, which has witnessed three startling "retirements," the racers are at last in their straw beds, and the jockeys have given themselves up to that winter's ease which drives so many each year out of the 8 st. 7 lb. circle. Fordham's luck has been greater than ever; and, in point of mounts and wins, he has quite given Nat and Wells the go-by, while Bartholomew would have scored far more races than any other of the heavy-weights, if his accident at Goodwood had not kept him from the saddle. It has scarcely ever happened that three such inferior animals as Ellington, Mincepie, and Warlock have carried off the leading prizes of the year. The Ascot and Goodwood three such inferior animals as Ellington, Mincepie, and Warlock have carried off the leading prizes of the year. The Ascot and Goodwood Cups also fell to the lot of very second-class horses; but still the Doncaster Cup made up for all shortcomings on this head. Perhaps the finish between Gemma di Vergy and Zaidee, at Reading, was the finest thing of the season, not excepting that between four (Blink Bonny's maiden race) at York Spring. The Americans are putting out their flash match feelers to our horses—four miles for £5000 a side; but we trust that the Ascot Cup race will be the one finally selected for the debut of these Transatlantic "flyers;" and, if Fandango and Job Marson, or Melissa and Alfred Day, cannot make mincemeat of them over its fearful two-and-a-half miles (equal to any four on the flat), we shall be content to own Brother Jonathan to be as great in horse-breeding, as he is in locks, and yachts, and artificial great in horse-breeding, as he is in locks, and yachts, and artificial

The sales at Tattersall's, on Monday, include Rhedycina, the 1850 winner of the Oaks, along with her three-year-old son, Mr. Verdant Green; and a two-year-old filly and a colt-foal out of her, both of

them by Weatherbit.

After a good deal of delay it is at last announced that Mr. Tarlby, who declined Mr. Frank Sutton's pack as a gift, last year, is to hunt the Harboro' country two days a week. As yet, no very great run has been reported; but Jem Hills has had another slight accident, in consequence of some fair Diana Vernon charging a bulfincher just in the last of the facility of the state of the sta his line, and thus forcing him, in his gallantry, to check his horse. Mr. Lort Phillips now hunts the Pembroke as well as the Ashdale country; and Captain Rye, a resident landlord, is hunting the Muskerry country, co. Cork. Foxes are very plentiful, and the season has been inaugurated by a splendid dinner to the master in Cork. Apropos of hunters, we may mention that the 360-guinea Cock Robin was bought in at Tattersall's.

Steeplechasing is making a feeble effort, but the spirit of the winters of 1837-39 and 1848-49 can be evoked no more. "Pulling" has done its work, and the Marquis of Waterford no longer sends over an honest horse and rider to compel the rogues to go straight, and ruthlessly knock over all "arrangements." Still the Eastern counties meeting, near Ipswich, has three races on Wednesday, two of them with 100 sovs. added; and the officers at Windsor promise two good days, with four events at least on each for Thursday and Fridey. The with four events, at least, on each, for Thursday and Friday. The Doncaster people have also insisted on having their steeplechase restored to their Spring programme; but all their efforts to made anything of it will be useless, unless they weight the horses after

stored to their Spring programme; but all their enores to made anything of it will be useless, unless they weight the horses after Liverpool.

The coursing meetings for next week include Sundorne Autumn, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Lanark (open), on Wednesday; and Pilling (private), Spiddall (Meath), Brampton, and Chartley, on Thursday and Friday. March (open), Ripon (Newby), and Aston Combermere will also, we believe, come off on some of these days. Mr. Randell has been in immense force at Ashdown Champion, winning three out of the four stakes, in one of which he had two left in at the close. Such is the result of fifteen years of undaunted pluck and judicious kennel management. At Ridgway Mr. Borron also seemed to set everything at defiance, with his dog puppies, as five of them, all "Bs," were left in for the great Lancashire Stakes, and he elected to call Bright Impression the winner. Three out of the five were by Blue Light, but all five were out of different dams. The South Lancashire Stakes also fell to him, with a daughter of Blue Light, and he ran close up both for the Clifton and Lytham Cups, with two others of the same family. In token of his success he has presented the club with a cup to run for—an example well worthy of imitation.

Tuesday is the day appointed for Buttle and Kelly to meet for their return match at Norwich. Buttle's backers still think that their man is not to be beaten on his own "still waters," but it was evident to all who saw the London race that it was by the purest sufferance that he finished within three quarters of a length of Kelly, last Thursday. The time was 25 min. T2 sec., and the weights and heights of the men were as nearly as possible the same, viz.—5 ft. 9 in., and 10 st. 7 lb. There will be some four-oared University races at Oxford, on Monday and Tuesday; and on Wednesday Childs and Teazel row from Woolwich to Limehouse, for £25 a side.

We have been favoured by Mr. Sutton, of the Grange, near Colney, with an account of the early days of Malacca, who was bred, it s

mare, who had had no foals for three seasons, at the same price. Mr. Sutton declined the offer, and both colt and mare passed into the hands of their present owner. The story of his being a London hack (as, however, other ex-racers have been at two years old) is, therefore, purely apocryphal.

SHREWSBURY AUTUMN MEETING .- TUESDAY. SHREWSBURY AUTUMN MEETING. TULSDAY.
Racing Plate.—Laverna, 1. Bold Buceleuch, 2.
Abbey Stakes.—Plausible, 1. Catherine Parr, 2.
Yearling Stakes.—Maid of Saragossa filly, 1. Queen Bee filly, 2.
Shrewsbury Handicap.—Romeo, 1. Maid of Derwent, 2.
Aristocratic Plate.—Little Tom, 1. Fatalist, 2.
Shorts Handicap Selling Race.—Rickledon, 1. Chatteress, 2.
wennesday.

Shorts Handicap Selling Race.—Rickledon, 1. Chatteress, 2. WEDNESDAY.
Severn Stakes.—Fatalist, 1. Ada, 2. Corporation Plate.—Katherine Logie, 1. Strawberry, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes. Night Hawk, 1. Whitebait, 2. Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Hopeless Star, 1. Phantom, 2. Hurdle Race of 40 sovs.—Emulator, 1. Beechnut, 2. Selling Steeplechase.—Dangerous, 1. Ploughboy, 2. Selling Hurdle Race.—Pantomime, 1. Flageolet, 2.

Selling Hurdle Race.—Pantomime, 1. Flageolet, 2.

THURSDAY.

60l. Plate.—Plausible, 1. Baroda, 2.

Stewards' Cup.—Leamington, 1. Octavia, 2.

Copeland Nursery Handicap.—M. Dobler, 1. Lima, 2.

Column Handicap.—Lord Alfred, 1. Titterstone, 2.

50l. Plate.—Diana, 1. Uzella, 2.

Beaten Stakes.—Catherine Parr, 1. Maid of Cadiz, 2.

New Race.—Garnet, 1. Diphthong colt, 2.

Monkmoor Handicap.—Alfred, 1. Inder, 2.

Welter Cup,—Red Rose, 1. Lough Bawn, 2.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c. Who is to write the inscription for the Guildhall monument to the Duke of Wellington? The citizens have generally called in some able pen to commemorate the virtues and genius of the men they delight to honour. Burke wrote the inscription for the Guildhall monument to the great Lord Chatham; Sheridan wrote the inscription for the Guildhall monument to Nelson; and Canning wrote the inscription for the Guildhall monument to Mr. Pitt. At times, however, the citizens have been less literary, and Mr. Alderman Birchin no way diffident—challenging competition with Burke, Sheridan, and Canning, put goosequill to paper and wrote (yes, Mr. Alderman Birch wrote) the inscription on the Guildhall statue of King George III. Other Aldermen are, it is said, emulous of a like rivalry. shall see the result. Mr. Macaulay, it is rumoured, will be asked to try his hand at an inscription-that by him on Lord Metcalfe is excellent in its way. Others, again, are for asking Mr. Disraeli, thinking that he may like to repair his error in cribbing a character from Thiers without acknowledgment.

Shall Turner have a statue? Are the thousand pounds which the painter bequeathed for a statue to himself in St. Paul's to be expended in a marble effigy of him as he lived? English painters have a fancy for being perpetuated in marble. Old Northcote, after willing away all that he thought he possessed of the hard savings of a long and pe surious life, left, or rather was leaving, the residue to his friend Chantrey for a statue of himself. "Do you know what you are leaving, Sir?" asked the solicitor employed in drafting the will. "About a thousand pounds," was the reply; "I should have a good statue for that sum." 'Only something like six thousand pounds," was the rejoinder. Northcote altered his will, not much to the satisfaction of Chantrey, who, however, did full justice to the painter and the thousand pounds, as any one may see who visits Exeter Cathedral.

Collectors of rare manuscripts and of rare autograph-letters are asking for the whereabouts of some of the treasures which the late Mr. Belward Ray was well known to possess. They are not to be found in the catalogue of his collection, as sold last summer by Messrs. Christie and Manson; nor are they, it is said, in the possession of any of his representatives. It is thought, and we believe not unjustly, that some of the missing papers were sold with lots to which they had no relation. The catalogue of Mr. Ray's collection was

worthy of George Robins.

A publisher of credit and renown in that once famous locality for booksellers, Fleet-street, has been suddenly removed by death from among us. David Bogue, in his forty-fifth year, has joined Jacob Tonson and Robert Dodsley and the conscript fathers of the publishing trade. Only last week we announced that he was busy with a new edition of Shakspeare. This week he is no more On Tuesday evening he retired to rest in his usual health and spirits. The following morning he complained of a sense of suffocation; he asked for a cup of tea, but before it could be brought to him he became speechless, and in less than five minutes he had ceased to exist. Mr. Bogue was of a respectable Scottish family, and nephew of Dr. Bogue, of Gosport, the eminent Dissenting minister, author of "The Divine Authority of the New Testament, a work of standard merit. In early life Mr. Bogue became assistant to Mr. Thomas Ireland, bookseller, of Edinburgh with whom he remained till 1836; when he came to London, and joined the publishing establishment of Mr. Tilt, who, in a few years, retired, leaving it entirely in the hands of Mr. Bogue; he was a man of great intelligence and enterprise, strict integrity, and kind disposition; and his loss will be deeply felt. Mr. Tilt has undertaken the management of the business in Fleet-street; a circumstance which must give great satisfaction to men of letters and the publishing trade.

That painstaking caterer for the public, Mr. Albert Smith, reopens his Mont Blanc Exhibition on Monday with a new route to his pet mountain, fresh scenery, and a fresh wallet of songs and stories. Talk of "runs" like the "Beggar's Opera" and "Tom and Jerry," after the show at the Egyptian-hall! People are betting about when Mr. Smith's exhibition will stop. It is too much to expect that he will bloom unfailingly every Christmas, and keep in this way in coun-

tenance the Glastonbury Thorn.

Men curious about London in bygone times and London as it is have been pleased with the discovery of a document which fixes the year in which that fine row of forest trees, now the leading ornament of Piccadilly, was planted. The trees were planted in the year 1780, by Lord William Gordon, then Deputy Ranger of the Greenpark, to whom King George III. granted the right of inclosing for his own use that piece of ground once so faufiliar to every West-end man. Great interest was made for the destruction of these trees as soon as they were planted. Lord William, it appears from this newly-discovered document, designed a further plantation along Piccadilly; whereupon the Duke of Queensberry (old Q.) and the Marquis of Cholmondeley, with the Piccadilly inhabitants over-against Lord William's lodge, memorialised the King to forbid any further plantation, and to direct the removal of the trees already planted. The King let the trees stand, but forbade the planting of others opposite old Q.'s and the Marquis of Cholmondeley's. This curious document is accompanied by a plan of the park and of the houses facing the trees in Piccadilly. What is now the Duchess of Gloucester's was in 1780 the Marquis of Cholmondeley's.

It is not true that Mr. Douglas Jerrold is about to take a trip to America in search of new characters for his caustic pen. Our delightful humourist and satirist-so gentle with all his strength-is fixing his residence more permanently than ever in London. He has just left his villakin (the word is Swift's) at St. John's-wood for a villa in the pleasant neighbourhood of Kilburn, and is busy arranging his wellchosen and well-read library of the best authors. This is bad news for our American brethren; but it is good news for all in London who delight in inextinguishable wit of the rarest and happiest kind.

Next year it is proposed to have a "Commemoration of Handel" in the Crystal Palace, when three of his finest oratorios will be performed, with the aid of 2000 trained vocalists and 300 instrumentalists. The great musician died in 1759; and it has been resolved to honour his memory by a series of festivals on the centenary of his death.

ROUTLEDGE'S SHAKSPEARE.—If the specimen number is to be ROUTLEDGE'S SHARSPEARE.—If the specimen number is to be received as an average sample of this really spiendid edition, we can have no hesitation in predicting that Routledge's Shakspeare is destined to be the most generally popular publication of the immortal poet's works that has ever yet appeared. The illustrations by John Gilbert, marvellous in their profusion, are full of life and admirable characterisation. The text, so far as we can judge from the pages before us, is regulated with an accuracy which betokens on the part of the editor a perfect acquaintance with all the copies, ancient as well as modern. The notes and explanatory matter are perspicacious and unlaboured; and the paper, printing, and typography such as leave nothing whatever to be desired.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The season will commence, at Exeter-hall, with Handel's "Solomon," on Friday, the 28th it.st. The coming great Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace (next May) imparts additional interest to the performance of Handel's oratorios at the present time. The applications to take part in the Handel Festival are already exceedingly numerous, and comprise nearly all the provincial choral societies.

## SONG OF THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.

WE have swept from the hills, we have poured from the plain, The children of light and of song;

We are flooding the fields of our vintage again, Like buoyant waves dancing along ! The flowers of the forest, the weeds of the wild, Parted Spring, we have flung on thy bier;

But the fruit of the ripeness-the Summer's warm child-The heir of the vineyard, is here!

The rich swelling grape! give it welcome, O Love! It shall bring the beloved more near: Of its clustering gems shall a bride-wreath be wove Ere the leaves that enfold them grow sere.

The youth and the maiden together shall stand, Where its tendrils in beauty are curling; While the flush of its purple shall burst on the land Like the wings of the morning unfurling!

Give it welcome, O Youth! for the tenderness shown In the strength of its clinging embrace: Even thus hath your manhood from childhood upgrown, 'Neath the light of some fond mother's face, As waking you clasped her, or sleeping you twined,

In a peace which was all but divine: Come, gaze on the vineyard with eyes of the mind;-Read the teachings that blush in the vine!

Come Age, and come Childhood; -come beauty, and years; Here's a theme for the foolish and wise: Though the life of the grape may be crushed out in tears,

Yet its soul in the goblet shall rise. The wild bee of Burgundy drinketh his fill Of the honey which flows from its flowers; And Nature, who gave it, shall sanction us still In the use of the gift which is ours.

There's a soft, musky breath on the free southern air, Such a breath as sweet Araby bore;

And ye bloom like her roses, ye maids of Auxerre, As ye bend 'neath your purple store!

A blessing, bright France, on your vineyards be shed, From the Seine to the rushing Garonne, When the reapers of wine from your valleys have fled, And the joy of the Vintage is gone!

E. L. HERVEY.

The French Vintage.—Recent accounts from Auxerre (Burgundy) state that for three days the vintage had been going on with great activity in that district, and that the operation had been favoured by very fine weather. The quality will, it is expected, be superior to that of last year; but, as regards quantity, the district may be divided into four zones. The first, situate between the Yonne and the Vallan, will give the proprietors a very satisfactory crop. That between the Vallan and St. George's will produce a third more than last year. In the third, in the communes of Ste. Geneviève, Les Nourrices, and Boursicat, the produce will be rather less than an average. In the fourth, composed of the plain between the river and the old St. Florentin road, the produce will be slight. On the whole, the total produce of this year may be reckoned at one-fifth more than that of last year.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The barrack-rooms at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, which were used as a supplemental hospital for those sick and wounded soldiers who were invalided home from the cavalry and infantry regiments which served in the Crimea during the Russian war, are about to be handed over, by direction of the Ordnance authorities, to the Barrack-master at Chatham, as they are no longer required for the purposes of a hospital, owing to the invalids who occupied them having received their discharge from the service. As soon as the requisite alterations have been effected that portion of the barracks will be occupied by the Royal Engineers and the East India Company's Sappers and Miners, who are now quartered at Chatham. In case the whole of the barracks should not be required for the corps of Royal Engineers it is the intention of the authorities to send a regiment of the Line to occupy them, in order that they may assist in taking part in the duties of the garrison.

It is now settled that the experiments to be tried against the

a regiment of the Line to occupy them, in order that they may assist in taking part in the duties of the garrison.

It is now settled that the experiments to be tried against the floating battery Trusty shall take place on the 25th instant. She will leave Sheerness early on that morning under steam power, assisted by two steam-vessels, and a gun-boat will be in attendance to convey the staff of officers who are to superintend the experiments, which will take place at Shoeburyness. The Trusty will be towed in on the sand within 600 yards range of the battery erected for the purpose. On the starboard of the vessel, on the after body, a large target is to be painted, so that each gun may be laid for the target. 32-pounders will be first tried, and the weight increased until the monster-gun is fired. It is reported that several officers and men have volunteered to remain on board While under actual fire they will remain down in the fore hold, and after each shot will report the effect by a preconcerted code of signals, which will be arranged and carried out by Captain Edward P. Halsted and his officers belonging to the screw steam-guardship Edinburgh.

The great land store shed, for housing the gun and mortar boat flotilla at Gosport, is so far ready for the purposes for which it has been constructed, that an experimental trial by hauling up a mortar-boat on to the railways and placing it in its allotted berth was accomplished on Saturday last, in the presence of all the officials of Portsmouth and Gosport, under the superintendence of the projector of the scheme, Mr. Schamp, of the Admiralty, and Mr. Thomas White, the patentee of the ship slipway of Portsmouth. The gear all worked stiffly and with difficulty, but a result was achieved amply showing the intention of the plan, and the stupendous space allotted for the carrying out of the experiments. The second division of the steam squadron of reserve now in

The second division of the steam squadron of reserve now in Sherness harbour is composed of the following ships and vessels:—The Argus, 300-horse power; the Hawke, 200-horse power; the Russell, 200-horse power; the new screw-corvette Scylla, 400-horse power; 200-horse power; the Thunder, 150-horse power; the Thunder, 150-horse power; the Thunder, 150-horse power; the Trible, of 800-horse power; and the gun-boats Thrasher, Surly, Sepoy, Mistletoe, Mastif, Manly, Julia, Herring, Hasty, Griper, Fly, Friget, Dwarf, Bullfrog, and Tickler.

A CIRCULAR memorandum has been issued to all the commanding officers of regiments, directing that, upon the return of a regiment from foreign service, the commanding officer is to immediately forward to the Secretary of State for War an account of the Three per Cent Fund, made up to the date of the arrival of the corps, the balance on which is to be credited in the current pay-list. Application for a return of the balance may, however, be made upon the regiment again proceeding on foreign service.

ARRANGEMENTS have been entered into with Mr. Francis, of New York, for the adaptation of his metallic army floating waggons for the use of the British Government. An apparatus is ordered to be fitted out by the War Department in the establishment of Woolwich Arsenal for the manufacture of the waggons on the spot, and under their own control. Dies necessary to form the corrugations are to be erected and worked by the hydraulic machinery recently established there.

TURKISH FINANCE.—Letters just received from Constantinople Turkish Finance.—Letters just received from Constantinople state that a number of Greek firms have supplied the Ottoman Government, by way of loan, with a sum of 25,000,000 piasters, or about 200,000, sterling; but the terms upon which the accommodation was granted have not transpired. Considering the severe nature of the struggle with Russia from which Turkey, with the aid of her allies, has just come forth triumphant, there is nothing surprising in the straitened condition of the Ottoman Treasury. Of all the Governments of Europe few are so free from the burden of a national debt as the Turkish. When we see three or four distinct parties of wealth and influence competing for the privilege of establishing a bank, coupled with the condition of raising a fresh state loan, there seems little ground for the assertion that the credit of the nation is gone; although it may, perhaps, suit interested views to circulate this disparaging impression.

#### THE GREAT GOLD ROBBERY.

THE mysterious robbery of a large quantity of bullion on the South-Eastern Railway in May last year, which so thoroughly puzzled the whole of the detective force at that period, has at last come to light, in consequence of a quarrel among the parties who managed the affair. So far as the evidence has transpired, it appears that the transmutation of the precious metal into lead in its passage from London to Folke stone was accomplished by four men—Pierce, Burgess, and Tester, all in the service of the South-Eastern Railway Company; and Edward Agar, who is now undergoing punishment at Portland, for forgery committed shortly after the gold robbery. The latter person, and a young woman named Fanny Kay, formerly a waitress at the Tunbridge station, and who lived with Agar as his wife, are the only witner who have yet given evidence.

young woman named Fanny Kay, formerly a waitress at the Tunbridge station, and who lived with Agar as his wife, are the only witnesses who have yet given evidence.

From Agar's statement it appears that the robbery was planned some months before it took place. He had known Burgess and Pierce for several years; and, having met the latter at the West-end one day, the conversation turned upon a projected robbery of bullion. They met soon afterwards, and the conversation was renewed; but, at that time, Agar was unwilling to have anything to do with it. At last his scruples gave way, and it was finally arranged that the business should be managed by four persons, among whom the plunder was to be equally shared. Having decided upon what was to be done, the next question was, how to do it in such a way as to evade discovery? The first step was to get an impression of the keys of the iron chest in which the bullion was regularly forwarded to Folkestone. A good deal of strategy was employed in this part of the transaction, which occupied a number of weeks. It so happened that one of the chests was sent up to Chubb's for a new key, the old one having been lost; and this was taken advantage of by Tester to lend the keys for a few minutes to Agar, who took an impression of them in wax. It turned out, however, that only one of the keys made from this impression was available, and therefore Agar and Fierce went down to Folkestone for the other. By watching their opportunity, while the clerks were examining the Boulogne passengers' luggage, they succeeded in obtaining an impression of the other key, which had been carelessly left in the lock of the safe. Having made a number of keys in blank, and filed them down to the impression, Agar went to Dover in the train conveying the safe, of which Burgess was guard, and thus had an opportunity of trying them and making such alterations as were required to make them fit the locks. This preliminary arranged, the next thing to be done was to take such pre-cautions as would prevent prem

to Dover, returning to London by the two o'clock morning train; and began at once as rapidly as possible to dispose of a portion of their plunder.

Some five or six hundred pounds' worth of gold were speedily got rid of—some at St. Mary-axe, and some at the Haymarket; a larger quantity by the agency of a gentleman known to Agar as Mr. James Saward, "a barrister," "a pigeon-fancier," "gold-fancier," of whom the detective police will probably be able to render some account. The great bulk, however, of the gold was taken to a villa near Shepherd'sbush, where Agar was at that time residing with Fanny Kay, to whom the public are mainly indebted for the immediate discovery of this complicated fraud. In that house the gold was melted down into bars of 100 oz. weight. A division of profits took place. Agar, Tester, and Pierce each got £600 in bank-notes; Burgess got £700. Two thousand five hundred pounds' worth of the gold, in addition to what had been at first disposed of, was thus accounted for; £7000 worth more, according to Agar's statement, remained in the hands of Pierce; but in no portion of this was Agar destined to participate. Shortly after the last division he was arrested on a charge of forgery, convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life. At the time of his arrest he had about £3000 Stock standing in his name at the Bank of England. This sum he employed his solicitor to sell out, and requested Pierce to reinvest it for the benefit of Fanny Kay and his child. With this request Pierce not only neglected to comply, but actually turned Kay and her child adrift; and when the mother came to remonstrate, and represent her necessities, he treated her with brutal personal violence. Enraged at this, the woman went to the South-Eastern authorities, to relate all she knew; and persuaded Agar to offer himself as a witness for the prosecution of his accomplices in the robbery.

With respect to the manner in which Fanny Kay became acquainted with the robbery, it appears that, though her suspicions were aroused at

A NEWSPAPER REVOLUTION.—There is a rumour that all the A Newspaper Revolution.—There is a rumour that all the Paris morning papers have the intention of transforming themselves into evening papers, and this report has caused deep anxiety to the existing evening journals. The Patrie, which is the semi-official organ of Government, has reduced its price from twenty centimes to fifteen centimes, in order to render its position more secure. Now that the Parliamentary debates are of small interest, there can be no advantage in publishing a morning edition, which contains intelligence twenty-four hours old; consequently the intentions attributed to the daily morning papers may have some foundation in truth. It is said that the journal La Verité, which has hitherto struggled for a bare existence, has been purchased for 200,000 francs by M. Miland, a rival on the Bourse, of M. Mirés, the chief proprietor of the Constitutionnel and the Pays, and will shortly appear, under an able management, as an evening journal.—Letter from Paris.

Ournous of a Severe Winter.—The wolves, which still in-

OMINOUS OF A SEVERE WINTER.—The wolves, which still infest some parts of France, seem to be more than usually troublesome this season. The Courrier du Havre describes a great hunt which was made on Monday at Newbourg, in the department of the Eure, where the rifles of the sportsmen and the stanchness of their Norman hounds succeeded in killing four of the public enemies. In Morvan three wolves were observed one night to make an attack upon a herd of oxen, which received them, however, at the point of the horn, and completely defeated them.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE hope which we expressed, last week, that the Royal Family might be spared the affliction which then menaced it, has not been realise The Prince of Leiningen, son to the Duch ess of Kent, and halfbrother to her Majesty, expired on the 18th instant. Tuesday's Gazette appoints a Court mourning, to terminate on the 4th December.

Mr. James Buchanan is the new President of the United States of America. The success of the Slavery party has been complete. Mr. Buchanan is not only victorious, but has far more than the number of votes necessary to an absolute majority. He has obtained 174, while 149 would have sufficed. Colonel Fremont has 114, and Mr. Fillmore 8. The result, of course, is that which was least desired in free countries; but we have previously pointed out that the triumph of a champion of slavery, at such a time as this, should cause no undue depression to the friends of liberty, and no great exultation to their antagonists. The future, seen from a loftier "platform" than that from which Mr. Buchanan preached slavery and aggression, seems full of promise for the good cause; and in a consolidation and extension of the institution of slavery, under the new President, the crusaders for freedom must find a new stimulant to action. The proper attitude for Englishmen in regard to the new American Government is one of observation, which, though certainly not hostile, has yet to discover reasons for being favourable.

The organs of the Ultra Peace party are still smarting under the wrong done them by Viscount Palmerston, in storming their own stronghold and winning the plaudits of their own audiences. They labour desperately to show that the people who listened to and cheered him were not the people at all—the real people were those who, in similar numbers, listened to and cheered M. Kossuth, while assailing our policy and lavishing abuse upon the Emperor of the French. It is astonishing how these Manchester vituperators lose their temper when in the game of political single-stick they get a smart rap over the wrist or knee. They seem to have no good old English self-possession, that gives and takes hits, but see deadly enmity in all manly antagonism. It is amusing, too, to notice the inconsistencies into which ill temper leads persons. During the war the Manchester complaint was perpetual, that war injured commerce, and, as Lord Palmerston said truly enough, the peacemongers were ready to descend to a lower scale of political morality for the sake of justifying their demand for peace at any price. Now the policy which the Hungarian advocate recommends (and we are far from saying that its adoption would be the worst thing for Europe) would at once plunge the Continent into war. But this is nothing to enraged orators whose audiences have been pleased by a Lord and a War Minister.

The late Attorney-General is now Chief Justice Cockburn. Sir Richard Bethell, who sits for Aylesbury, has to be re-elected, on his elevation to the office vacated by Sir Alexander; and the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, Recorder of London, has been made Solicitor-General. reasons for this selection are a puzzle to some persons. A member of Lord Wharncliffe's family may be supposed to inherit political principles scarcely akin to those professed by the bulk of the present Administration, and, for instance, there must be a very great gulf between the opinions of Sir Richard Bethell, and those of his brother law officer. Mr. Wortley is an able and upright man, much liked, but is assuredly not one of the "field" out of which the prophets picked the probable winner in the great legal race for the Solicitor-Generalship. The representation of Southampton is vacant, and se. veral candidates offer themselves, chiefly lawyers, of whom the House already holds too many.

Unless we are to convert this portion of our columns into a sort of "rider" to our police reports, it will be impossible for us to note one-half of the escapades of "men of business." The fame of M. Carpentier, of the French Northern, has been eclipsed by that of Mr. Redpath, of the English Northern. National character has been illustrated in the case of each rogue. M. Carpentier was ostentatious and vicious; Mr. Redpath was ostentatious and virtuous. The Frenchman enjoyed life in a highly-objectionable manner; the Englishman did things which the vulgar would call atonements for crime-made neat speeches, and relieved distress. The Frenchman sought the excitement of gambling and licentiousness; the Englishman spent the produce of his forgery in respectable luxury-dinners, pictures, fine houses, and good society. The details of both cases have different interest; and they have also one common interest-namely, in further confirming the popular belief that there are no such unbusinesslike men as men of business. Our dramatist should introduce the British commercial man upon the stage in a new character—as one whom nobody will trust with half-a-crown because he will be sure to let the first rogue he meets cheat him out of it.

The Pactolian romance—the gold-dust story—that has been occupying the Lord Mayor, has an interest of another kind. The narrative by the convict Agar of the artistic robbery of the gold, on the South-Eastern Railway, in May, 1855, absorbs one's attention as a tale of scientific research and effort would do. The long and patient process—the sojourn at Folkestone, the obtaining the impression of the keys, the making the keys, the gaining access to the safe, the failure of one key, the repairing this error, the preparing shot-bags to be substituted for the gold, the fortnight's rehearsals, the moment of preliminary success when the thief, prepared with everything that thoughtfulness could suggest, watched the station-master turn round, and in a moment sprang into the dark van; -then the starting of the train and the ransacking the treasure, and the escape with it—all is graphically and simply narrated by one of the principal actors. Then he is convicted of forgery, and goes to prison, having previously provided for the welfare of two persons for whom he had a somewhat fluctuating but still an enduring liking. They, according to evidence, are ill treated by his alleged accomplice in crime (who remained in a respectable position), and the convict, in revenge, communicates his whole story, and is brought into court to tell it. The entire history, of course, is full of morals; one of which is that sometimes it is dangerous to ill treat a woman, little as the laws of England, and those who administer them, favour such a belief.

The last story from the Black Sea states that an English vessel has been fired upon by the Russians, in revenge for protection she is said to have afforded to some Turkish craft, pursued by some Russian captains, under the pretext that they were smuggling salt. course, we must await official details; and Admiral Lord Lyons is quite near enough to the spot to say-and do-exactly what may be expedient.

ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.-Dr. Cullen has applied to the Government to have some of the war steamers now lying at Greytown or San Juan de Nicaragua detached to Caledonia Bay, on the Isthmus of Darien, with a staff of engineers, for the purpose of surveying the Darien Canal route. He also had an interview with Lord Shelburne at the Foreign-office on Saturday on the subject. Caledonia Bay—which will otherwise be known us Port Escosses, and the site of Pattison's famous and ill-starred colony—is vastly superior as a harbour to Greytown, and is a much healthier station; while the two ports are only one day's sall from each other.

#### MUSIC.

THE most conclusive proof of the strength of the DRURY LANE The most conclusive proof of the strength of the Drury Lane Musical Company has been given by their admirable and most successful performance of the opera of operas, "Don Giovanni," which was produced on Saturday last. It is well known that this incomparable work is also the most difficult that ever was brought upon the stage, and that the greatest opera-houses in Europe have often been obliged to leave it unperformed for long periods, notwithstanding the eagerness of the public to enjoy its beauties, from sheer inability to perform it adequately. The numerous dramatis personae form a cluster of characters, every one of which demands to be represented by a star. The hero himself—that strange compound of the high-born and high-bred aristocrat, the polished gentleman, the smooth seducer, and the atrocious ruffian—carcely ever finds a performer able to personate him and to sing the music put into his mouth. The present generation have seen only one such perof the high-born and high-bred aristocrat, the polished gentleman, the smooth seducer, and the atrocious ruffian—carcely ever finds a performer able to personate him and to sing the music put into his mouth. The present generation have seen only one such performer—Tamburini—and since his retirement it has seemed that "Don Giovanni" has disuppeared from the stage. Muny attempts have been made to supply his place, and by performers of no small renown, but they have all failed; and latterly the performance of "Don Giovanni," at our London Italian Theatres, seems to have been given up in despair. It is only now that this superb and arduous part has at length been filled in a satisfactory manner; and the person who has done so is M. Gassier. We are told that, with the modesty of a true artist, he undertook the task reluctantly, and in compliance with the urgent request of the management, being unwilling to create any obstacle to their arrangements. He appeared accordingly on Saturday, and showed that there is still a Don Gioranni on the stage. He portrayed the character admirably in all its phases—the proud hidalgo, the elegant gentleman, the gay deceiver, the roue, and the reprobate; polished, smiling, insinuating, hardened, and desperate. We are not sure that even Tamburini himself gave greater force to the picture; and then, as to the music, Gassier is one of the most finished baritones of the day, and was at home in every part of it. His merits were fully appreciated. During the performance, and at its close, he was greeted with cordial and even tumultuous applause. But to find a representative of the hero is only one of the difficulties in getting up this truly terrible opera. Where are the three prime donne to be found, all of the first class, who are required for Donna Anna, and a good Zerlina; but a good Donna Elvira along with them, scarcely ever. Of these three great parts, almost all equally important, one must always be sacrificed; and that one is uniformly Elvira, the betayed and deserted wife of the l

Ciel! che aspetto nobile, che dolce maesta!

Ciel che aspetto nobile, che dolce maesta!

She acted with great feeling, and sang the passionate music with a degree of vehemence and force which it hardly ever receives. The manner in which this fine part was sustained gave a new richness to the whole colouring of the piece. Rovere appeared (for the first time in England, we think) in the character of Leporello He was more of the Italian buffo than Lablache or Formes; but his performance, both dramatic and vocal, was excellent. Formes (who has generally been the Leporello) now took the part of the Commendatore, and gave to it a powerful and impressive effect.

The band, considering the extreme difficulty of the orchestral music, was not on the whole unsatisfactory, though nicer precision and more

was not on the whole unsatisfactory, though nicer precision and more delicate pienos would have occasionally been desirable. The mise en scène was good; and, in short, the performance as a whole was of dis-tinguished excellence, and honourable to the theatre.

MR. HULLAH commenced his annual series of Sacred Concerts at St. Martin's-hall on Wednesday evening. The oratorio was Handel s "Israel in Egypt," which, considered as a choral work, is certainly the greatest in existence. The stupendous double choruses, "He gave them hallstones for rain," "He sent a thick darkness," and the final song of triumph, "Sing ye to the Lord," tried severely the powers of Mr. Hullah's choristers, who are the most advanced pupils of his singing-schools; but they acquitted themselves well, and did honour both to themselves and their master. The principal solo performer was Madame Rudersdorff, who, as a Handelian singer, has no superior. A young tenor, Mr. George Calkin, made his début on this occasion. He is a member of the well-known musical family of that name, and is, we are informed, a pupil of his brother, Mr. Joseph Calkin, the eminent vocal instructor. His reception was highly favourable, and he promises to take a high place among our English vocalists.

At Jullien's Concerts Miss Dolby has succeeded Miss MR. HULLAH commenced his annual series of Sacred Concerts at

AT JULLIEN'S CONCERTS Miss Dolby has succeeded Miss Catherine Hayes—who has gone, under her engagement with Mr. Mitchell, on an extensive provincial tour. Miss Dolby is a general favourite, and was received on Wednesday night with acclamations. Signor Millardi, the new tenor, whom we recognize as having made a successful debut some weeks ago at the Surrey Gardens, has also been added to the company at Her Majesty's, and has sung during the week the favorite "La donna è mobile," from the "Trovatore," with great and increasing success.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS AT DUBLIN. Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concerts at Dublin.—
Two concerts—the first of a series—were given last week at the Rotunda, Dublin, in presence of a numerous audience. The orchestra was composed of some of the best musicians in the city, while the programme included several of our most distinguished London vocalists In addition to Messrs. Sims Reeves and Weiss, and Madame Endersöhn, Mr. Allan Irving, a baritone of whom we have already had occasion to speak in terms of approbation, and who promises at no distant period to assume the first rank among English singers, made a favourable impression and received a hearty welcome. Of the several performances, all of them excellent in their way, may be specified the ballad of "My pretty Jane," sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, and "Il Balen," by Mr. Irving; Mr. and Mrs. Weiss did full justice to their powers, and Madame Endersöhn displayed a charming voice of sympathetic quality. The "Death of Nelson" was sung by Mr. Sims Reeves in a manner worthy of his great predecessor, Braham.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

Princess'.—On Tuesday evening, after the "Midsummer Night's Dream"—that beautiful creation of Shakspeare, so magnificently embellished by the taste and genius of Mr. Kean, which continues to increase in attraction with each succeeding performance—a new piece, in two acts, was produced at this theatre, entitled "Our Wife; or, the Rose of Amiens." We recognised at once an adaptation from a French operatic play, acted in Paris, at the Opera Comique, some sixteen years ago, called "La Rose de Peronne," but which, until now, has not, if our memory serves us, been transplanted to the London stage. The English dramatist has shown equal skill and taste in the condensation and arrangement of his materials. Our volatile neighbours, in the construction of an effective drama, in the intricacies of plot, and the combination of startling effects, possess a mastery of mechanical art which we readily imitate and acknowledge, but seldom equal. Yet, mixed up with the most attractive French plays, there is usually some objection on the score of morality, something that offends English decorum and delicacy, and a series of calamities arising from the unnecessary and eccentric indulgence of unsanctioned passion. The writers of this school appear to think that an audience cannot be excited except by strong pictures of depravity and distorted representations of vice, which, for the honour and credit of human nature, we hope and believe to be the exceptions rather than the rule. Hence the outcry which always accompanies the production of a drama of this class, although sometimes without diminishing its attraction. In the present instance this well-founded censure cannot apply. "The Rose of Amiens" is light, humorous,

effective, entertaining, exciting, and interesting, without containing a single line in the dialogue, or even a remote inference in the plot and action, which can offend the fastidious taste of the most refined audience. We have not space to detail the plot; and if we had we might refrain from incurring the rizk of marring by the recital the interest of a story which depends more upon the charms of the acting than on the incidents themselves. Suffice it to say that the costumes and stage arrangements were, as is the case with every new piece at this theatre, perfect in all points—and the acting admirable, without exception. The "Rose of Amiens" does not claim to be ranked with Mr. Kean's great historical illustrations; but as a supplementary attraction in the bill it may be considered one of the most successful and agreeable dramas of this class which has been produced for many seasons. Miss C. Leclercq, as the gentle Rosine, and Miss Murray, as her more coquettish cousin, played and looked delightfully. The eye and the critical judgment were equally satisfied, and this rare combination of excellence is not to be passed over lightly. Mr. D. Fisher and Mr. Ryder—the one a finical but not unfeeling exacomb, and the other an open-hearted gallant soldier—discriminated two very opposite characters with the ability of experienced artists. Mr. Harley, as a self-important, pompous old mercer of Amiens, was, as he ever is in parts of this particular class, himself alone.

Sadler's Wells,—On Saturday "The Taming of the Shrew"

SADLER'S WELLS .- On Saturday "The Taming of the Shrew" SADLER'S Wells.—On Saturday "The Taming of the Shrew" was revived, with "the Induction," usually omitted in representation. Mr. Phelps boasts on his playbill of this being the 29th Shakspearean revival produced under his management of this theatre. Out of thirty-seven plays this is, indeed, a fair proportion, and we believe a feat not previously achieved by any management. With respect to the present the merit consists in reviving the whole of the play, including the Induction; for, in an abridged form, under the title of "Katherine and Petruchio," the comedy has been frequently acted both in town and country. It has been treated with little reverence indeed; being regarded as a farce in its general action and rough outline. One of the plays the merit consists in reviving the whole of the play, including the Induction; for, in an abridged form, under the title of "Katherine and Petruchio," the comedy has been frequently acted both in town and country. It has been treated with little reverence indeed; being regarded as a farce in its general action and rough outline. One of the plays which Shakspeare altered rather than created, the rude material exposes itself through his embellishments. It was preceded by a drama, entitled "The Taming of a Shrew," and George Gascoigne's comedy of the "Supposes," from which the underplot is derived, the incidents being similar in both, but the motives different. Even the Induction is to be found in the prior play, the Hostess being substituted by Shakspeare for a Tapster, but both beginning with the ejection of Christopher Sly from the alchouse. The Tinker, however, in the old play, is continued throughout it; whereas Shakspeare drops him with the first act; and thus the notion of a play within a play is more fully carried out in the rough draught than in the amended copy. Probably at this time Shakspeare had conceived, and partly written, his "Midsummer Night's Dream," and was not willing to articipate Bottom, the weaver, by Sly, the tinker. In the old play, the situation of his awaking, and concluding that the whole was a dream, is carefully elaborated. Such portions of the induction, however, as Shakspeare did take he much improved, adding to them both colour and character. We dwell the more on this point because, in the cast of the present revival, Mr. Phelps has selected the part of Christopher Sly for his own. It is now thoroughly understood that Mr. Phelps has a special aptitude for the impersonation of low-comedy character parts, and it was therefore justly expected by his admirers that a banquet of humour was in store for them by his adoption of the impersonation of low-comedy character parts, and it was therefore justly expected by his admirers that a banquet of humour was in store for them his head turns

no more it will have answered no mean purpose and done no little good.

Lyceum.—A new play, in four acts, has been produced at this theatre, entitled "Fabian; or, the Misalliance." It is an exceedingly compressed version of the French piece, known as "Docteur Noir," by MM. Anicet Bourgeois and Dumanoir, and gives especial opportunity for Mr. Dillon to illustrate his tragic powers in the part of Fabian, the Mulatto surgeon. The hero, it must be observed, is not a perfect character. Though benevolent to the poor and the oppressed, to those who are neither he shows that "the iron has entered his soul," and his passions result in horrible determinations. The lady whom he dare not woo he would constrain by a device that savours more of madness than of love. He exposes her to the danger of the rising of the tide, that, in case it should prove she loves him not, both may perish. She stands the dreadful test, and both are saved, to incur fresh perils by a secret marriage, the horrors of incarceration in the Bastille, those also of its destruction, and the resentment of the infuriated mob. Events like these give occasion for the employment of stage accessories, and these are most pictorially and effectively provided by the management. The costumes were costly, and the entire performance gave satisfaction to a numerous audience.

Adelight.—A very pretty subject forms the theme of the new

performance gave satisfaction to a numerous audience.

ADELPHI.—A very pretty subject forms the theme of the new piece at this theatre, written by Mr. Charles Selby, and entitled "The Elves; or the Statue Bride," founded, as fairly stated in the bills, on the ground ballet spectacle of "Les Elves," now performing in Paris, at the Théâtre Impérial de l'Opéra. A legend is also attached to the action, to the effect that pixies, demon sprites, and elves inhabit the mountain forests of Hungary, and have the power of transferring their spirit, and thereby giving life, to the newly dead, and also to statues, rocks, and trees, which during day retain the privilege imparted, but at night become again motionless. By means of elves so empowered the fable of Pygmalion is enlarged, and the wonted vitality imparted to the statue, which, thus animated, still lacks the gifts of speech, reason, grace, and love. Four magic roses, of course, suffice to impart all these, but the hero with each gift grows ten years older, and, foolishly reserving love for the last, waits until he is no fitting object for the passion, and finds his claims successfully contested by a young and rich prince. Owing to this dilemma, the statue, to save the rivals, is doomed to perish, and is by the fairy queen broken to pieces. The fairy spirit seeks another form, and thus the elfin mischief is, with their merry gambols, brought to a happy close. This extravaganza is in rhyme, and superbly mounted. Madame Celeste, as the statue bride, gives the most artistic expression to the poetic idea, most carefully embodying and elaborately developing the same, point by point, step by step, until it floats in full reality before the spectator's vision. Miss Wyndham looks a most fascinating Prince, and plays with great spirit and intelligence. An underplot also has been skilfully interpolated for Mr. Wright and Miss Keeley. The interest of the performance increases with its progress, and the plaudits at the end were enthusiastic.

HAYMARKET.—A new piece was produced ADELPHI.-A very pretty subject forms the theme of the new

HAYMARKET.—A new piece was produced on Monday, entitled 'Family Failing." It is an adaptation from the French of MM. "Family Failing." It is an adaptation from the French of MM. Labiche and Lefranc, whose "Embrasson nous Folleville" it closely follows. Mr. Buckstone and Miss Blanche Fane support the principal roles; and the former, in an exaggerated dress of the period of Charles II., excited the mirth and secured the good humour of the audience.

ASTLEY'S.—This management has contrived to make an equestrian spectacle of the Tale of the Dismal Swamp. "Dred" has mention of horses and coachmen, and Mr. H. Young, the adapter of the piece, has contrived numerous opportunities for their introduction. The scenery and tableaux are especially striking.

STANDARD.—The usual season of Miss Glyn's engagement commenced on Monday, when she again appeared in her favourite character of *Hermione*, in the "Winter's Tale," and was greeted by the acclamations of a crowded audience.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION .- Miss P. Horton's entertainment has been resumed for the season under very promising auspices, the result of each successive representation showing that the provincial tour from which Mr. and Mrs. Reed have just returned has served to increase the popularity of their performances.

IMPORTANT TO CARRIERS AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Messrs, Garton and Stone, carriers at Bristol, have agents at Exeter, Taunton, Bridgewater, and other places on the line of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, who are in the habit of collecting goods consigned to different parties, and re-directing them to Garton and Stone at Bristol, by whom the packages are forwarded to their ultimate destination. The railway company have declined to charge these goods at the aggregate weight; they also refuse to make any deduction on account of the collection and delivery of the goods by Garton and Stone, and in one instance charged a different rate for the carriage of some goods to Bridgewater to that charged to some other parties. An action was recently brought in the Bristol County Court by Messrs. Garton and Stone against the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company to recover the amount of these alleged overcharges. The answer of the defendants to the case as stated above was, that the packages in question contained a miscellaneous assortment of drapery, and consequently were not entitled to be charged in the aggregate. As to the collection and delivery of goods, the defendants alleged that, in order to bring traffic on their line, they performed the duty of collecting and delivering goods gratis, and that consequently the plaintiffs had only been charged the same amount for carriage as would be charged to any other parties. On the 13th inst. Sir Eardley Wilmot, Judge of the Court, gave judgment for the plaintiffs on all the points. IMPORTANT TO CARRIERS AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Messis,

### SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS: THE NEW RIVER WORKS.

THE NEW RIVER WORKS.

A BLUE-BOOK of especial interest to the indwellers of the great Babel of bricks and mortar has just appeared, containing Reports to the President of the General Board of Health on the Metropolis Water Supply, principally under the provisions of the Metropolis Water Act. The first and most important of these Reports is that by Professor Hofmann and Mr. Lindsey Blyth, showing the value of the waters of the ten Companies, in a sanitary respect, and for domestic purposes, in their daily supplies of \$1,025,842 gallons of water to \$28,561 houses in the metropolitan districts, or double the supply six years since:

"The result of a chamical examination of the water this year shows that

Hofmann and Mr. Lindsey Blyth, showing the value of the waters of the ten Companies, in a sanitary respect, and for domestic purposes, in their daily supplies of \$1,025,842 gallons of water to \$225,561 houses in the metropolitan districts, or double the supply six years sines:—

"The result of a chemical examination of the water this year shows that the permanent hardness thereof is as follows, viz.:—Of the Grand-Junction Countwark and Yauxhall, \$22; of the Lambeth, 130 Cheless, \$62; of the Countwark and Yauxhall, \$22; of the Lambeth, 140 Cheless, \$62; of the Countwark and Yauxhall, \$22; of the Lambeth, 140 Cheless, \$62; of the Research of the Hampstead, vi. 17 he quantity of organic matter in the waters varied from \$9.85 to about 1.38, and that of inorganic matter from 18.51 to 27.74. The waters of the New River and West Middlesex Companies are most free from organic matter; and those of the Grand Junction, Chelesa, Southwark, and Yauxhall, Lambeth, Kent, and Hampstead, the most tainted. The decrease of organic matter, however, since the analysis made in 1851 is very remarkable in the water of all the companies; e.z. gra., there is a reduction from 4.12 to 1.09 in the East London, and from 2.75 to 0.96 in the West Middlesex. In fact, in 1856 the waters supplied to the metropolis contained not only a supplied to the supplied to the metropolis contained to overlash y due to the agracian matter present in 1861; and this result is obviously due to the agracian matter present in 1861; and this result is overlash to the properties of the water. The hardness of the water is much the same, rather less than in 1851."

The New River water, it will be seen, occupies a high position in this Report; and by aid of the accompanying Illustrations of the Company's principal works, and the authorised descriptive details, we hope to convey to the reader a definite idea of the means by which this qualitative superiority has been obtained. The requisite sketches of the works were taken during their progress, so as to show the pecu

We now proceed to describe the Company's three principal reservoirs and filter-beds, which we have illustrated:—

## 1. NEW RIVER HEAD WORKS

1. NEW RIVER HEAD WORKS.

The New River, after flowing by gravitation from Hertfordshire, discharges itself into a circular basin, 200 feet in diameter, originally called the Inner Pond, the summit of which is eighty-two feet above Thames high-water mark. From this pond the water is discharged by pipes into the surrounding filter-beds, originally the Outer Pond. These filter-beds cover an area of two and a half acres, and are divided into three separate compartments, so that each can be worked independently of the other. The filtering medium is five feet in thickness, and consists of three feet of gravel of different sizes, and two feet of sand; and the water, after percolating through these beds, is delivered into a tunnel 800 feet long and eight feet six inches in diameter, whence the water is passed by steamengines of 300-horse power into the Service Reservoir in Claremont-square and the distributing mains.

These works possess historical interest: the circular basin, around which are planted shrubs, was the original reservoir during the lifetime of Sir Hugh Myddelton; and the handsome house in the centre was his residence, as director of the company he had formed, and of the work he had projected and completed. It is now the residence of Mr. William Chadwell Mylne, the principal engineer of the Company.\* This house was originally built in 1613: the board-room, over one of the cisterns, is wainscoted, and has a fine specimen of Gibbons's carving; on the ceiling are a portrait of William III., and the arms of Myddelton and Green.

During the latter part of the reign of George III. the number of houses erected in the northern district of the metropolis required an additional supply of water from New River Head, when the original pond or reservoir was extended by forming an angular basin, twenty-live feet deep, round thace parts of the effective basis, as we have explained, now contains the filtering-beds, which our artist, Mr. N. Whittoek, has done well to show before the water was admitted: the compartments a

\* Mr. Mylne, the present engineer, who is 75 years of age, is the son of Mr. R. Mylne, the architect of Blackfriars-bridge, one of the handsomest structures in the metropolis, before the engineers destroyed its architectural character. Mr. Mylne was also fifty years conservative architect and surveyor to St. Paul's Cathedral; and for many years he filled the office of engineer-in-chief to the New River Company, in which he was succeeded by his son. Mr. Mylne, sen., is also honourably associated with several important metropolitan street improvements, as the broad and noble approaches to Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges. He also superintended the covering of the Fleet Ditch, now a sewer larger in diameter than the Cloaca Maxima of Rome, hitherto considered to be the largest sewer in the world.

RIVER WATER-WORKS. NEW THE



THE NEW RIVER HEAD WORKS.

2. THE SERVICE RESERVOIR IN CLAREMONT-SQAURE,
Which receives the filtered water from New River Head, was originally called the High Pond, and was formerly in the fields,
whence London could be viewed in the distance. In excavating for the new reservoir, some curious remains of the old

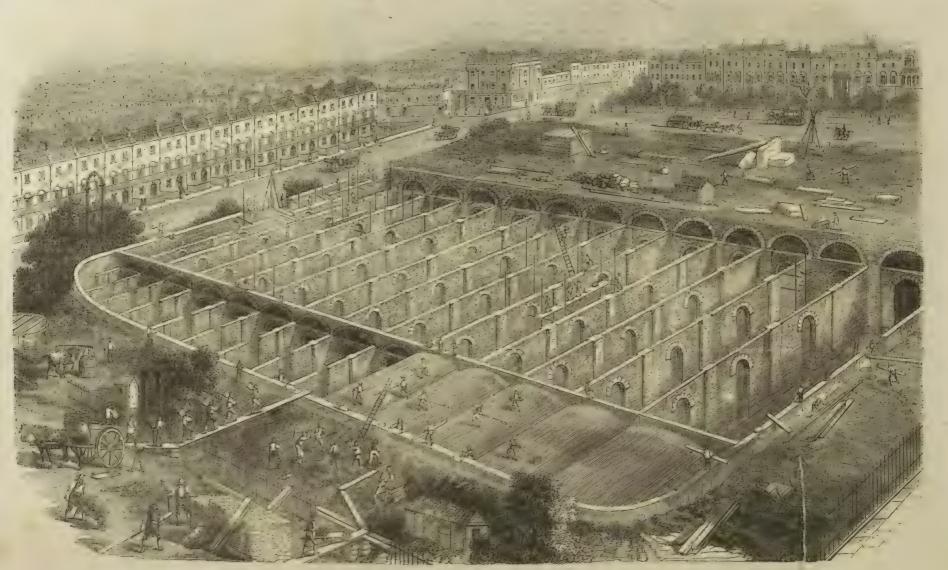
eight feet in height; which channels extend through each division of the angular basin, while the water flows gently overeach side of the channels, and the filtering layer of sand. This is the ingenious invention of Mr. Mylne. The extent of these works may be imagined when it is stated that two millions and a half of bricks were used in their construction. The view of the metropolis from this spot is very suggestive, especially in association with the formation of the New River, by the genius of one man, two centuries and a half since; for, notwithstanding this is the oldest water to a sufficient height to supply the houses of Islington and Pentonville, cast-iron steam-pipes were erected thirty feet above the evel of the water; but the basin walls have now been raised a sufficient height to render the tubes no longer requisite. The present service reservoir is enturely built of brick, and has been covered over in accordance with the provisions of the Metropolis Water Act, 1852.

This reservoir has an area of 31,000 square feet, and is capable of brick arches springing from cross arches on brick piers on which whence London could be viewed in the distance. In excanting for the new reservoir, some curious remains of the old

reservoir is also composed of a series of brick arches; and the basin, about 180 feet square, is crossed by walls, which support the top arches, and are perforated by arches, to allow the water to flow regularly over the whole space. All the brickwork is built in hydraulic lime: about four million bricks were used (nearly 40,000 being laid in one day); and the external walls are rendered air-tight by several feet of puddle, and a strong embankment of clay.

The cost of covering this reservoir was 21,000l.; the expense being much increased by the necessity of supplying the tenants from the reservoir at the same time that the works were in progress, which required the construction of cross dams.

Should the supply of water for this reservoir from New River Head ever be insufficient to fill it, an additional supply can be obtained from the great reservoir at Stoke Newington, by means of immense iron pipes connecting the two works. The engraving shows the Claremont-



SERVE E RESERVOIR OF THE NEW RIVER COMPANY, CLAREMONT-SQUARE, PENTONVILLE.



THE NEW RIVER WORKS, STOKE NEWINGTON: THE ENGINE-HOUSE AND RESERVOIRS.

street additions in progress; a portion is covered with earth, while the open part shows the interior arrangement: a wide stone flight of steps leads from the top to the bottom of the basin, so that when it is empty workmen can descend with safety, to rearrange the pipes, or make any alterations or repairs. This great engineering work was designed by Mr. Mylne, and erected under his superintendence; Mr. Scott being the practical engineer and clerk of the works.



STATUE OF CAIT, CORAM, ERECTED AT THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, ON MONDAY LAST.

3. THE STOKE NEWINGTON WORKS

3. THE STOKE NEWINGTON WORKS

Comprise five filter-beds, each exceeding one acre in extent, and constructed like those at New River Head. They are fed from the Stoke Newington reservoir, which covers nearly forty acres. The filtered water is delivered into a covered storeage tank, 180 feet by 110 feet deep; it has an iron and slate roof; and is capable of containing nearly two million gallons of water, which is led through a brick tunnel, 10 feet in diameter, to the engine-house, whence it is pumped to New River Head, and to the new reservoir in Maiden-lane. The engine-house is built amidst "the Green Lanes," on a portion of "the 30-acre field," and at the time of its erection was the largest engine-house ever built by either of the London water companies. It is entirely of brick, in the style of an old Scottish castle, embattled throughout. The chimney is 150 feet above the ground level, and the tower at one end rises 120 feet. This building contains six steam-engines, of the aggregate power of 1000 horses; and these are worked by eighteen boilers, placed immediately in the rear of the engine-house. From the roof of the latter an extensive view of the vast metropolis and the surrounding country is obtained at an altitude of more than 160 feet above the level of the Thames. Now that the works are completed they are more picturesque in appearance than they were in progress, when the accompanying view was taken.

The reservoirs here are still used as subsiding reservoirs, and have been cleaned and deepened, thus adding about 40 per cent to their capacity. These subsiding reservoirs were formerly equal to ten days' supply; but, owing to the rapidly-increased demand for water, are new only capable of five days' storeage. When lately cleared out and deepened only 10 inches of deposit were found, although the reservoirs had been in use for twenty years. The heavier particles in suspension would no doubt have been deposited along the course of the New River and in the other reservoir before reaching those at Newington

entirely by rest.—(See Report to the General Board of Health).

The Maiden-lane Service Reservoirs, already mentioned, are built near Highgate, upon the same plan as the reservoir in Claremont-square. They are each 210 feet by 280 feet, and 22 feet deep, the top water being 220 feet above Thames high-water mark; and at this great height above the level of the sea numerous shells of marine animals were found imbedded in the solid clay, including some fine specimens of theammonite nautilus and pinna. Steampower was employed in removing the excavated earth; and nearly twelve millions of bricks were used in the construction. Large embankments are formed around the reservoirs, each of which will contain seven and a half million gallons of filtered water supplied from the new engines at Stoke Newington.

#### STATUE OF CAPTAIN THOMAS CORAM.

CORAM.

This Statue, which has just been placed in front of the Foundling Hospital, is an admirable resemblance of the good old man, so ably depicted by his friend, the immortal Hogarth. The figure is in an easy position, resting slightly on the left arm upon a short column; the hand is raised, and holds a roll, the charter of the foundation. The left leg projects a little forward; the right arm and hand are a little relieved from the body, giving it a conversational attitude; the head is uncovered. It is a happy work of the sculptor, Mr. W. Calder Marshall. The original intention was to have had a bronze statue; but the funds, which were raised by private subscription, would not allow of its accomplishment. Six years have elapsed since Mr. Brownlow, the secretary to this hospital, first proposed the idea of creeting this tribute to the memory of its worthy founder. The statue is a vast improvement to the appearance of this approach to the large quadrangle; being placed over the centre pier of the railing in the front facing Lamb's Conduit-street.

The uncovering of the statue was performed on Monday morning, in the presence of some of the leading functionaries and the whole school. The children were grouped in a semicircle around the back of the figure, within the courtyard. The children then sang Handel's anthem, "He delivered the poor that cried." The ceremony concluded with the National Anthem. In both cases the choristers were accompanied by a small band of juvenile instrumentalists of the school. The children then went through the gates, passing in front of the statue; and then, entering the gates again, repaired to their respective rooms.



ORNAMENTAL SPADE USED IN COMMENCING THE CENTRAL DORSET RAILWAY. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

#### COMMENCEMENT OF THE DORSET CENTRAL RAILWAY.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE DORSET CENTRAL RAILWAY.

ON Thursday, the 13th inst., the first turf of this railway was cut at I landroyd St. Mary, by the Lady of Sir John James Smith, Bark, of the Down House, in the presence of a vast concourse of people from the surrounding district, graced by a brilliant array of rank and fashion. The first section of this railway already sanctioned by Parliament is from the Scuth-Western Italway at Windournet o Blandford; and it is proposed in the coming Session of Parliament to apply for powers to extend the line through the Vale of Blackmore, to join at Bruton the authorised extension of the South Vales and the Bristol Channel on the one hand, and the whole of the South Coast and the English Channel on the other.

Frem an early hour in the morning the town of Blandford had all the appearance of a fete day—carriages of all descriptions, from the barouche sand four to the market eart, brought in their load of holiday-makers; and at 100 m the Cerporation of Blandford received Lady Smith, the High Sheriff of the county, and several of the nobility and gentry; the Mayor and Cerporation of Poole and Glastonbury, the directors and officers of the Dorset Central and Somerset Central Railway, &c. These all formed in procession, headed by the local schools and benefit societies, with banners, &c., navies bearing spades and picks, and two wheeling in harrows barrels of strong beer.

The field of operations was very tastefully decorated under the direction of Mr. M. K. Welsh, of Poole, with banners, triumphal arches, &c. After the usual preliminaries of the presentation of the plans by Mr. Pyne, the surveyor, an ornamental barrow and spade were presented to Lady Smith by Mr. Charles Waring, the contractor, and Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory, the engineer. These implements were manufactured by Messrs. Moseley, the eminent tool-makers of New-street, Covent-garden, and are elegant specimens of first-rate workmanship. The barrow is of polished mabegany, with bunches of corn and poppies carved on the pa

furned round between the handles, and drew the barrow back behind her along the plank.

Three landred of the company afterwards sat down to an excellent desciner a la jourchette in the Assembly Rooms, supplied by Mr. Eyers, of the Crown Inn.

The chair was taken by the Chairman of the Company, Mr. H. Danby Seymour, M.P., to whom the district is very much indebted for his support of this important undertaking. He was supported by Lord Rivers, the High Sheriff, Mr. Radeliffe; Sir Edward Baker, Bart.; Lady Smith, Lady Vane, Miss Seymour, Miss Baker, &c. Mr. Read, the secretary; Mr. Gregory, the engineer; and Mr. Toogood, the solicitor. Speeches were made by the Chairman, Lord Rivers, the High Sheriff, Mr. Marriott, the Mayor of Blandford; Mr. Warry, Chairman of the Somerset Central Railway; the Rev. Mr. Yentman, &c.

The whole affair passed off most successfully.

#### SKETCHES IN MOSCOW.

WE resume our Artist's characteristic Sketches in the streets of Moscow, with a view of

#### THE RAG MARKET,

THE RAG MARKET,

Situated within the ancient boundary wall, "Kitai-gored," extending from one gate to the other of the city. On each side of the street are shops, one story high, for the sale of caps and fur coats; here the Russian obtains his winter "schooba," and he is easily distinguishable with his new purchase as he walks proudly up and down, from the contrast in colour to his shabby and less fortunate companions. This, also, is a great market for boots. The shopman stands outside his shop, and endeavours to entire the passengers. The Russian shopkeepers have a great mania for painted signboards; in fact, every shopkeeper has one or more decorating his doors. For instance, the pastrycook has all sorts of cakes and patties painted on a large board; the fur-seller has all sorts of bright-coloured garments (painted also); in fact, the different trades have all their different wares and goods painted in gaudy colours. There is a row of stalls down the centre, where are soll nick-nacks, crosses, tobacco-bags, fausse bijouterie, knives, old clothes of every description; pieces of cloth of every colour, to match any description of garment that was ever made. Women stand with thick woellen gloves, socks, &c., placed on a stick in the shape of a letter T: they are literally encased in their goods. Here, also, the tea-seller, with his somovar, or tea-urn, first accosts you with his "Tchai!" and his small circles of bread strung on a wire, looking like so many quoits painted cream colour. He is much patronised, for the Russians are a great tea-drinking people.

The artistic eye is not forgotten in the market; for prints cover the walls. Here you have a representation of the surrender of Kars, the Turks coming out to deliver the keys, and the Russian General occupying at least a third of the paper, looking like Gulliver amid the Lillipatians. Caricatures are also to be found; not forgetting one of a Russian mujik, or peasant, with a club m his hand, standing in an attitude of defiance, while England. France, and Turke

## STREET SENTINEL.

"Boutchniks" are sentimels posted at the corner of the princi ... streets, in boxes painted a slate colour, with white beadings. The sentimel is neither civil nor military, but police, and is at his post in turns of six hours; he wears a black helmet and a grey suit, having a short thick sword at his side. It is not at all unusual to find one of these poor fellows frozen at his post during the severe nights of winter. An officer is sent round at stated, intervals to see that they are not luiled into sleep from which they wake no more. There are no police to parade the town, so that the night watches are kept by private watchmen. Perhaps one man watches over three houses: he carries a long stick, and knocks on the pavement all the time he is making his rounds; he is generally attended by a dog, and he occasionally gives a low plaintive whistle, which is answered by the next watch.

## ISTVOSTCHIK AND DROSKY.

The Istvesteliks, or coachmen, are in general slaves, who, for a certain payment, named "abreck," obtain permission from their masters to try their fortunes in Moscow or at. Petersburg. Many, however possess a dresky of their own. The vehicle is composed of name whank; the driver in front. There is a splash-board on each side: and the carriage is supported by four small wheels, with springs. The dreshies are more generally used by contlemen, who sit as the variation of the property of the property of the property of the present of the property of the p ties are more generally used by gentlemen, who sit as they horsebeck; and it requires a severe course of equitation to be sit one when genng over rough ground, for the driver possesses a good horse takes you at the grand trot vay, driving through most intricate places, the vehicle narrow that it allows of a great many abreast. The driver is a very wild-looking man; he allows his beard to grow in no negligence, without any regard to cleanliness. He wears retime a hat slightly tepering towards the crown, with a very rim; a blue cloth wragger, tied at the waist by a cotton sash; narrow brim; a blue cloth wra; for, tied at the waist by a cotton sash; and a pair of boots, wherein are placed his trousers or doublet, for they are very wide, completes his summer attire; the only difference he makes in winter is, for the hat he substitutes a three-cornered one, placed, with a rim of fur round it; and instead of the coat he has a sheepskin, with the wool inside, which he makes serve for fourteen or

The drocky-driver is devout, and may be seen at early break of cay, when the bells commence tolling, wending his way to some cayourite church to offer up prayers for the success of his day's undertakings. He also makes the sign of the cross, and asks a blassing before cating—if it is only an apple he goes through the same form.

The wooden arch over the horse's head, called a "duga," prevents the shatts from injuring or chaing the horse's sides, leaving him per-

tery Larcy little things, and feed about at troughs placed in the times, and get very few of the comforts of a good stable. The drivers and to regular or stated charge at Moscow, as in Mt. Petersburg, so

that you must make the best bargain you can with them. The drosky-drivers are more numerous in Moscow than in St. Petersburg. Each has a badge, stating the "qvartat," or parish, that he belongs to, with his number. It is placed in a very conspicuous place behind, falling between the shoulders. In case of dispute you either copy the number or take the badge off, and complain at the nearest qvartat; where, if he is proved to be in the wrong, he is punished. But taking the drosky-driver all in all, he is as good as, if not better than, his brethren of London.

THE TELASHCA

Is a cart used by tradesmen and farmers; it is composed of a framework of wood lined with bark of trees; it generally has one horse in the shafts and another outrigged at the side; and they are so trained that the head is always near the ground to one side. The wooden archover the horse's head is thicker than those of other vehicles, and is in many cases richly ornamented in colours. The vehicle is entirely without springs, so that it is hard riding over rough roads.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.—The vacancies consequent on the death of Mr. Wood have been thus filled up:—Mr. Pressly has been appointed Chairman, and Mr. Herries Deputy-Chairman; Mr. Koogh is to have a seat at the Board in conjunction with his present offlee of Chief Secretary; and Mr. Dobson, the chief clerk, is to be Assistant Secretary of

British Institution.—The School of Design.—A visit to the British Gallery in Pall-mall has procured as the double pleasure of renewal of acquaintance with old favourite pictures, and an opportunity of seeing something of the efforts of new aspirants. Between the fear of creating an undue elation, or of giving a puncture to the self-love of the well intended but unskifful, our function is rather limited. We were pleased with the "Hagar and Ismael" of Mr. Hayes, after Mola; "A View in Venice," after Guardi, by Mr. Hunt; "A Mater Dolorosa," name anmarked, after Murillo; the "Dutch Family of Macs." in water-colours, by F. Read, jun.; "Cavaliers at an Inn," by W. Lawson; and "Fruit," after De Heem, by G. Delotz.

"The Karo of "Macarona".—It is asserted by the Indépens-

after De Heem, by G. Delotz.

The King of "Macaroni." — It is asserted by the Indépendance Belge that a political caricature which was published in the Charicari of Saturday last appeared with the express sanction of the French Government. Two saflors, one French and one English, are leaning across a table with a dish of macaroni before them. A representation of Vesuvins in the background leaves no doubt as to the locus in quo. The macaroni, it appears, sticks to the dish, and the English saflor says to the French one, "Mon ami, if just mettre la main a la pitce le macaroni we veut pas filer" (Friend, we must put our hands in the dish; the macaroni won't come away).

Accident To Mr. Housman, M.P. An arrival and the file of the macaroni won't come away.

Accident to Mr. Horsman, M.P.—An accident, which appears to have been at the moment rather alarming, happened on Saturday last to Mr. Horsman, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, while hunting with the Ward staghounds. In a hard run of some two hours, Mr. Horsman was thrown from his horse, and while in that state the horse rolled over him heavily, and severely injured him. No medical attendance was at hand; but we are glad to say that the injuries are not of a nature to cause any serious apprehensions.

not of a nature to cause any serious apprehensions.

LORD Ennest Vane Tempest.—In the Court of Queen's Rench, on Thursday last, Sir F. Thesiger moved for a rule calling on Lord Ernest Vane Tempest to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for having on the 31st of last month assaulted Cornet Ames, at Brighton, by spitting in his face in the streets, and calling him "a low blackguard" and "a coward." Rule nisi granted.

Escape of 287 Slaves.—The underground railroad seems to be a quite a flourishing institution. A report of the Albany Vigilance Committee (coloured) states that between the 12th of September, 1855, and the 15th of July, 1856, a period of ten months, 287 fugitive slaves passed through the city of Albany en route for Canada.—New York Herald.

Another Austrian Loan.—A letter from Frankfort in the Dibats of Saturday last, says it is confidently rumoured that Austria is about to centract a new loan abroad—the capital to be large, and the conditions offered to subscribers to be "most advantageous." The writer adds that so far as the German bourses are concerned a less favourable moment

AMONG the recent arrivals at New York were thirty-six soldiers who had served in the Crimea in the British army. They landed in uniform, and with their knapsacks on their backs. They were received at the Garden by Mr. Webb, of the British Consulate, who would conduct them to Canada, where they are to receive their grants of bounty lands.

lands.

The Health of London,—The deaths registered in London, which in the two preceding weeks were 969 and 1006, rose in the week that ended last Saturday to 1090—an increase which is usual in this month, proverbially known for bringing with it cold weather and fogs. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1846-55, the average number of deaths was 1051, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1156. The rate of mortality which now rules is still considerably below the average. Last week the births of 816 boys and 739 girls—in all 1555 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1433

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the amount of money business transacted in National Stocks this week has not been extensive, the market for those securities by ruled very firm, and prices have steadily advanced. The arrival of the James Baines and the Lightning from Australia, bringing together about 1,200,000l. in gold, has, no doubt, tended to create additional confidence, and give stability to the quotations. In the Money Market there has been rather less stringency than last week; nevertheless bankers and others have been very carbons in making advances upon any but the best paper, which, having sixty days to run, has not been discounted under 6½ to 7 per cent. On the whole the supply of money has not been small; but the applications to the Bank and elsewhere for assistance have been much less numerous than for a considerable period. Evidently, both here and on the Continent monetary affairs are improving. We learn, however, that there are still large buyers of gold in our market; and it is by no means improbable but that most of the gold just at hand will be purchased for the lank of France, although its metallic stocks have not sufficed much of late.

by no means improbable but that most of the gow just arrange purchased for the Bank of France, although its metallic stocks have not suffered much of late.

We still continue to import large quantities of silver—96,000l, having come in since we last wrote—from the Continent, to supply the demand for India and China, and we learn that the next packet will take out 599,000l. About 160,000l, has reached us from the West Indies, and 150,000l, from New York—the latter partly on French account. The dollars lately at hand have been disposed of at 61d, per ounce.

Private accounts from Paris state that the demand for money has become much less active, and that the supply in the market was become much less active, and that the supply in the market was become much less active, and that the supply in the market was become much less active, and that the supply in the market was become much less active. An inpression had gained ground that very little capital would be drawn from France to assist the scheme for the formation of railways in Russia.

It is the per Cents Re had been all the scheme for the formation of railways in Russia.

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It is the per Cents Re had been all the scheme for the formation of the format lace in the quotations on Wednesday:—Bank Stock marked 217; Reduced Three per Cents, 92½ to 92½; Consols for Money, 93½ ½; Ditto for Account, 93½ ½; New Three per Cents, 92½ ½; India Bonds, 28. dis. 28. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 18. dis. 28. pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 94½. On Thursday the nearbst we reduce the term of the ter

Company, 4\(\frac{2}{1}\); London General Omnibus, 3\(\frac{2}{1}\); National Discount Company, New, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); Peel River Land and Mineral, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\). Ashton and Oldham Canal Shares have realised 145; Leeds and Liverpool, 483\(\frac{2}{1}\); Loughborough, 550\(\frac{1}{2}\); Stafford and Worester, 440\(\frac{1}{2}\); Stourbridge, 290. East London Waterworks, 119\(\frac{1}{2}\); Grand Junction, New, 33\(\frac{1}{2}\); Kent, 80\(\frac{1}{2}\); Lambeth, 35\(\frac{1}{2}\); West Middlesex, 101\(\frac{1}{2}\); and Victoria Docks, 20.

We have had rather an active business doing in all Railway Shares, and prices generally have been on the advance. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

Ondinant Startes and Holyhead, 36\(\frac{1}{2}\); East Anglian, 17\(\frac{1}{2}\); Eastern Counties, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); Chester and Holyhead, 36\(\frac{1}{2}\); East Anglian, 17\(\frac{1}{2}\); Eastern Counties, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); Chester and Holyhead, 36\(\frac{1}{2}\); East Anglian, 17\(\frac{1}{2}\); Eastern Counties, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); Eatacashire and Yorkshire, 91\(\frac{1}{2}\); London and Blackwall, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\); London and Brighton, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\); London and North-Western, 103\(\frac{1}{2}\); London and South-Western, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\); Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 31\(\frac{1}{2}\); Midland, 80\(\frac{1}{2}\); North British, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); North-Eastern (Berwick), 82\(\frac{1}{2}\); Ditto, Extension, 18\(\frac{1}{2}\); Ditto, (6\), E. Purchase, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Sitines and Wolverhampton, 28\(\frac{1}{2}\); South Devon, 16\(\frac{1}{2}\); South-Eastern, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\); Staines and Woking, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\); Vale of Neuth, 19\(\frac{1}{2}\).

LINES LEASED AT FINED RENTALS.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 100\(\frac{1}{2}\); Midhand (Bradford Stock), 90\(\frac{1}{2}\); Wear Valley, 33.

PREFFERENCE SUARES.—Eastern Counties, Extension, No. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) pm.; Great Northern Five per Cent, 118\(\frac{1}{2}\); Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); Buff

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EMBANOT, Nov. 17.—The supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was by no means extensive, yet the demand for all kinds ruled heavy. White qualities were needs disposed of at last week's prices, but fred parcels were fully 2s, per quarter lower and the property of the pro

is .- There is much less activity in the demand for seeds generally. The following are

ters—
English crushing, 6%, to 6%; Mediterranean and Odessa, 61s, to 6%, thempseed, per quarter. Corismier, 2% to 23s, per cent. Brown numbers seed, 10s, to 15s, per cluster and the seed, 10s, to 15s, per bushel. English rapsesed, 8%, to 88s, per Elisseed cakes, English, £10 fos, to £12 fos, to fitto, foreign, £41 fos, to £12 fos, to £15 fos, to fitto, foreign, £41 fos, to £12 fos, to £15 fos, to fitto, foreign, £41 fos, to £12 fos, to £15 fos, to 6%, are quarter.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d, to 94d; of household

Al rerages.—Wheat, 61s. 4d.; barley, 46s.7d.; onts, 26s. 2d.; rye, 41s.7d; 4ds. 2d. s. 2d. cages.—Wheat, 65s. 5d.; barley, 45s. 4d.; oats, 26s. 5d.; rye, 40s. 9d.; , 5d.

last Week.-Wheat, 100,848; barley, 98,060; oats, 14,300; rye, 100; t peas, 3298 quarters.
suit an average business is cloing in our market at last week's prices. Common
on, 854, to 944, per lb. The qualities most in request are those varying from is, to

There is much less activity in the demand for all raw augars, and prices have fully 6d, per cwt. West India has realised 48s, to 52s,; Bengal, 54s, 6d, to 54s,; a. 5s, t. 5, per cwt. It is 1, 2, 5 move off slowly, at 59s, to 62s, per cwt. Although the amply in the market is a very moderate, the demand for all kinds is on former terms. Good ord, native Ceylon, 52s, to 53s, per cwt. It is 1, 2, 5 move off slowly, at the formula for all kinds is on former terms. Good ord, native Ceylon, 52s, to 53s, per cwt. It quotations, s. to 18s, 6d, per cwt.

18s.—There is a fair demand for most kinds of butter, at about stationary prices, eachly Porset is selling at 129s, to 122s, per cwt. The bacon market is heavy, s. per cwt. less money. Lard is 1s, to 2s, per cwt. dearer. Most other provisions mer terms.

a limited business is doing in this article. Prices, however, are high, P.Y.C. the spot has changed hands at 38s. 3d. per cwt. Pale rape is worth at 251 lbs. to 522. No change in the value of other oils. Turpenting is, bd. for spirits.

10s. to 4.55; brown, 451 lbs. to 452. No change in the value of other oils. Turpentine is by, at 32s. 4th to 34s. 4th for spirits.

11st 14s.—The demand for rum is by no means active, yet prices are well supported. Proof ards, 2s. 2th cbs. 3th per gallon. Brandy is in request, at fully the late improvement in c. Geneva, 3s. to 4s. per gallon.

12st 3s.—Wy lam, 17s. 5d.; Haswell, 20s. 5d.; Lambton, 20s.; Russell's Hetton, 19s. 9d.; h Hetton, 20s.; Heigh Hall, 18s. 9d.; South Kellor, 19s. 9d.; Whitworth, 1/s. per ton. ay and Struce.—Meadow hay, 42 lbs. to 51 lbs.; and 18s. to 51 lbs.; and 18s. to 51 lbs.; and 19s.—The show of amplies is good, yet the demand is steady, at full prices.—Mid Fast Kent pockets, 70s. to 113s.; Weald of Kent, 65s. to 95s.; Sussex, 69s. to 76s. cvt.

The public sales of colonial wool continue to be well attended, and the biddings are at full prices toes.—The supplies are only moderate, yet the demand is by no means active, at from

75s. to 11ts. per ton.

Metropolition Cattle Market.—The supplies of stock on sale this week have been rather limited, and the trade generally has ruled steady, at full quotations:

| last, from 2s. ed. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; vosl. 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lb., to 8ink the offal.

Netgoate and Leadenhall—A full average business has been transacted, as follows:—
| Becf. from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.; vosl., 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lb., by the carcase.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14.

R. yal Horse Guarla: Veterinary-Surgeon J.
4th Light Dragoons: Probationary Veterinary-Surgeon H. Sewell to be Veterinary-Surgeon H. Sewel

Second Class.

IREVET.—Lieut.—Col. F. G. A. Pinkney to be Colonel in the Army; Capts. M. MacGregor and J. Middleton to be Majors in the Army.

L. B. PEARSE, York-road, King Se-ross, brick, tile, lime, and cement merchant.—F. DAVY, St. Paul's-street, New North-road, builder.—J. MILLS Heywood, Lancashire, cotton spinner.

sIMPSON, St. Swithins-lame, commission-agent and bill-broker.—W. PEEL, Stainclife, orkshire, blanket manufacturer and waste dealer.—W. D. RUCK, Tooley-street, Southwark.—E. BLAKE, Kingskerswell, Devonshire, clay merchant.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

W. C. STUART, Cambridge, tailor.—J. FOORD, Charlton-in-Dover, licensed victualler and farmer.—C. V. LOHF, Bread-treet, City, woodlen waredonseman.—C. E. KING, Brighton, dealer in embossing presses.—C. HAWKINS, Strand, comp equipage man lurg.—MAIGA KAPE, Tottenhum-count-road, hosber.—W. HEMPHIRE, and contractor.—W. HEMPHIRE, which is a straightful contractor.—W. HEMPHIRE, also contractor, large man.—J. MACKENZIE and S. COITON, Levels, backing make some contractor.—W. HEMPHIRE, also contracted and some contractor.—IN WITT, she filled, licensed victualler.—J. HARRISON, Southport, Lancashire, coftee and chop house keeper.

J. D. HENTER, Glasgow, tool and machinery agent.—J. RANKIN, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant.—A. MCNRO, Tain, merchant.—G. G. DODDS, engineer, Railway Works, Akizdre —A. Stewarts, Glasgow, tailor.—A. THOMSON, Mill of Duce, miller.—J. MAR-TIN, Carluke, Lanarkshire, timber merchant.

HIRTH.

On Thursday, Nov. 13th, at Cornborough, near Bideford, the wife of Edward Vidal, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DEATTIS.

On the 18th Instant, at Christ's Hospital, Hortford, of contact of the brain after feres, agod 10 years and 8 months, Brabazon Stafford, fourth son at the Rev. William Buncan Long, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Bermondsey, Nov. 5th, at Dinas, near Testpridid, Glamorganshise, Freswith Mars, the beloved and only child of Mr. J. Williams, postmaster, Dinas, agod 22 months and 22 days.

On the 17th instant, at Yest Torrace Bridge Mills, wear Rockdale, Res., Rawstron, Esq., his Gab year.

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THE R MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—
RULLIENS CONCERTS.—LAST WEEK but TWO.—
Foorteenth films of the New Grand French Quadrille, and Fifth time of the Grand Selection from "La Travian." Fifth appearance this season of Miss DOLBY and Signor MilliArith. First appearance this season of the celebrared Planist, Miss ARABELLA MOSEMENT WHILE AREA COMPARIN, who has just returned to Landon after a most way consulted of Grand Initials and Irelants.

Frogramme for MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21th:—
PORTL—Cuperture—William Tell" (first time this season), Rossial. Polica "Filtration," Allillee. Symphony—Andants from the Symphony in Ellat (first time this season), Mozart. Song. "The green trees whispered low and mild" (words by Longren trees whispered low and mild" (words by Longren trees whispered low and mild" (words by Longren trees whispered low). But Tenhone, "Lodder dime Worte," Mendelssohn, Signor (foll). Folka—" My Mary Auft" (thirteenth film). Julia, dedicated to Mrs. Barney Williams, Fantasm—Pannoforte—" The Recollections of Ireland," Moscheles, Miss Arabelia.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, every Evening (Wednesday excepted). Sie Peter Tenzle, Mr. Chinpandala; Charles Surface, Mr. Mordecki, Lady Tenzle, Mos Reynolds. After which the new Faragraphic Parketta, N. Wallands, Mr. Buckstone, and Mrst Hamele Fancy, vol. 18441A, N. N. And the SPANISR DANCERS, and MY LITTLE ADOLFED.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.

Under the management of Mr. CHARLES KIGAN.—Shaks-peare's play of A MIDSCHMER NIGHT'S DREAM will be performed every evening during the Week, followed by PEARIES on Monday; and by a new period considered play of the Management of the Royal of Anines on Tomashes Wales de Williams.

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#### INVESTITURE OF THE SULTAN WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

A LETTER from Constantinople, October 31, states that the investiture went off very satisfactorily. The Sultan sent two masters of ceremony and several Court carriages, in which the insignia, exhibited on red velvet cushions, and carried by the different members of the Embassy and the heralds, were placed; the Ambassador (Lord de Redeliffe) and Garter King of Arms (Sir Charles Young) having entered the principal carriage. Lord Lyons, Sir Henry Bulwer, and several others who had been invited, followed in the remaining carriages; the rest (mainly officers) rode on horseback.

The Ambassador read an allocution, which was translated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then the statutes of the Order were read.

The insignia were after this handed over, a com-

then the statutes of the Order were read.

The insignia were after this handed over, a compremise was made between the etiquette which forbids to touch the person of the Sultan and the customs of the investiture, according to which the new member must be literally invested, so all the insignia were handed to the Sultan with the exception of the riband with the St. George, which the Ambassador placed over the Sultan's shoulder, and the garter, with which he touched the Sultan's knee. The Sultan seemed to take great interest in the heralds, or rather in their costumes, which he examined after the ceremony.

On the following day Admiral Lyons received from the Sultan a magnificent sabre ornamented with brilliants, as a token of his high satisfaction.

The superb insignia were manufactured for the occasion by Messrs. Garrard, goldsmiths to the Crown, Haymarket; and may be described as follows:—

The superb insignia were manufactured for the occasion by Messrs. Garrard, goldsmiths to the Crown, Haymarket; and may be described as follows:—

THE STAR. The rays are composed of large brilliants, with the Cross of St. George in large rubies in the centre; and the Garter encircling the centre in blue enamel, with the motto "Honi soit," The BADGE is an equestrian group of St. George and the Dragon;

THE GARTER FOR THE SULTAN.

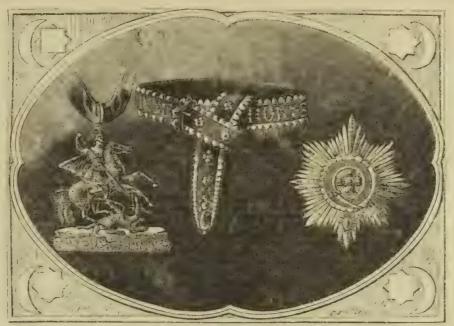
INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER FOR THE SULTAN.

INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER FOR THE SULTAN.

INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER FOR THE SULTAN.

INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER FOR THE SULTAN.

The base in green and white enamel, with the motto "Honi soit," On the 4th of June the cholera, which had lately reappeared with extreme virulence, and which was daily causing much loss in our own and the Sardinian troops, struck down the first of its distinguished victims



ends, ornaments, and motto, "Honi soit," &c., in large diamonds.

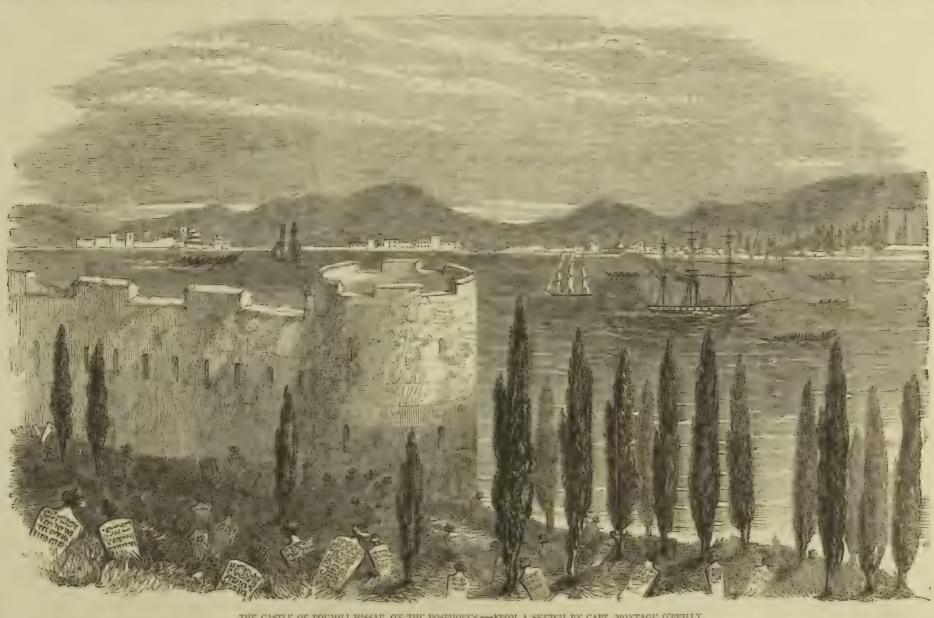
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THE CASTLE OF ROUMILI HISSAR.

This ancient castle is built on the points where the shores of the Bosphorus nearest approach, within 900 yards of six miles from Constantinople. The Asiatic Castle was built by Bajazet, to control the navigation of the Strait; the European Castle, or Roumili Hissar—which is here represented—was built by his grandson, Mahommed, to close it, and to give the Greek Emperor a forecast of his intentions. The latter has the singularity of representing the name of Mahommed in Arabic characters; at least, the Turks say so; though, probably, it would require the devotion of a Mussulman to make it out. Of late years these castles were solely used as prisons for the Janissaries; and, on the execution of one of that body, a gun was fired from the castle here represented—a regulation which acted as a strong personal protection to the parties concerned; for the surest—indeed, the only way—to restrain tyranny and oppression, under all circumstances, is to publish its acts to the world: the tyrant who nightly stains his dungeons with blood would shudder if a cannon roared for every victim.

We are indebted for this Illustration to Captain Montagu O'Reilly's beautiful series of Twelve Views of the Black Sea and the Besphorus, just published.

## THE GRAVE OF ADMIRAL BOXER.



THE CASTLE OF ROUMILI MISSAR, ON THE BOSPHORUS,—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPT. MONTAGU O'REILLY.

Lord Raglan, in his letter to the Minister at War announcing the Admiral's death, bears this testimony to his able services:—

It is well known that this officer devoted his whole life to the public service. Since he undertook the appointment of Admiral Superintendent of the harbour of Balaclava, he has applied himself incessantly to the discharge of his arduous duties, exposing himself in all weathers; and he has rendered a most essential service to the army by improving the landing-places and establishing wharves on the west end of the port, whereby the disembarkation of stores and troops has been greatly accelerated, and communications with the shore have been rendered much easier.

The score of the functor of Adwiral Researches.

The scene of the funeral of Admiral Boxer was agraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 30, 1855.

In our Artist's Sketch the first gravestone is thus inscribed:—

Sacred to the memory of W. H. Stowe, who died June 22nd, 1855.

The tomb is that of Admiral Boxer; the inscrip-

The tomb is that of Admiral Boxer; the inscription on the side seen is:—

Sacred to the memory of EDWARD BOXER, C.B., Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron of H.B.M. Fleet in the Black Sea, who died at Balaclava on the 5th of June, 1855.

This stone has been placed over his remains by some of his brother officers, who valued him as a thorough seaman, a most zealous officer, and a kind-hearted man.

The third memorial is of board, with, in black and white letters:-

Sacred to the memory of Captain C. W. Pearson, of the Steam Transport Union, who died at Balaclava, June 12th, 1855, in the forty-ninth year of his age. Rest in peace.

CANADA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The section of this railway from Toronto to Montreal (335 miles), was opened to traffic on Oet. 27th. completing the route from Quebec to Stratford. At Foronto there is railroad connection with different parts of Upper Canada and the Western States, so that the completion of the road will place Montreal in railway connection with the seaboard and all the principal commercial cities on the continent. those on the Pacific Ocean excepted. The public and the press of Canada appreciate the greatness of the event, and preparations were making for celebrating it publicly on the 12th of November by great rejoicings. The Montreal Pilot says:—"There was a large number of through passengers by the train yesterday, who pronounce the road to be in splendid working order." There are sixty-four stations. The greatest interval between two stations is fourteen miles; but many of the stations are only four, five, or six, and some only one and two miles apart. The whole distance from Montreal to Stratford is 421 miles. Increased facilities appear to be attended by a general social activity. "There is an intense energy," says the Montreal Wilness of the 1st of November, "about Montreal at present. The business streets are being paved in the most substantial manner; the avenues to the city and roads in the outskirts are graded and macadamised; handsome fountains are in process of erection; trees are being planted out; rows of dwelling-houses of an elegant and substantial description are going up in various quarters; a number of stores and warehouses of the largest, most substantial, and at the same time most elegant kind are approaching completion. The great wharf for our ocean steam-ships, below the current, is finished, as are the railway buildings on the western side of the city. Labourers, mechanies, manufacturers, merchants—in a word, all classes—are at work, with all their might, and the results make their appearance with almost magical celerity. Nor in all this material advancement are the pulpit,



GRAVES OF ADMIRAL BOXER, ETC., ON THE CEMETERY IN BALACLAYA HEIGHTS.

# LEOPOLD REDPATH .- THE FRAUDS ON THE GREAT

Some few months have clapsed since we directed attention to the gigantic swindle of Cole, Davidson, and Co., exposed by Mr. Laing, in his narrative of the "Great City Frauds;" and we then animadverted on the decay of mercantile morality in commercial circles. It would argue a querulous spirit were we to describe the existing generation as more deeply sunk in turpitude than their predecessors and, indeed, the annals of crime furnish sufficient evidence to justify a less offensive conclusion. There have been great malefactors in all ages; but modern society has a right to complain that our progress in virtue has kept no relative proportion with our progress in knowledge and material wealth. That we are not worse than our ancestors is small matter of congratulation; and the severity of truth compels us to acknowledge that an indelible stain rests on an epoch boasting of its enlightenment and civilisation, which does not advance in honour and honesty. The besetting sin of our times is the worship of externals. A display of riches commands almost uses a sal homage, without any inquiry being instituted into the source from which they are derived; and, in consequence of this prejudice in their favour, men are prompted to pursue them with avidity, to acquire a prominent position. The career of Hudson, the railway king, is a case in point. Before he was detected in his malpractices he was the host and guest of peers of the realm, who would have disdained to speak to him when he kept a mercer's shop at York. This worship of externals is known to be so influential among nearly all chases, that the promoters of public companies count upon success if t can parade the names of men wearing coronets as patrons or trustees of an institution to which they never pay the slightest business attention. So well understood is the power of this miserable illusion, that desperate men on the verge of ruin have recovered lost credit by starting a carriage, and in some instances sustained it permanently; but they have been lucky exceptions; for safety can only be assured to those who live within their income. The great evil resulting from this blind adoration of wealth is the inducement it holds out to the vain and unprincipled to exceed their means, and delude those with whom they are associated by false appearances. Once embarked on this treacherous course, every contrivance is adopted to avoid the dreuded exhibition of real poverty; then all self-respect is lost, and the dignity of manhood is merged in the degradation of deceit. Life becomes a protracted lie. They who are ashamed of being accounted poor, feel no shame in gambling and swindling, in committing breaches of trust and perpetrating acts of forgery; and thus within a brief period have come to light the frauds of the Tipperary Bank, of the Royal British Bank, of the Crystal Palace, of the Great Northern Railway of France, and of the Northern Railway of England-in which last Leopold Redpath figures as one of the most notorious delinquents

The antecedents of this reckless culprit, in their outward form, have been minutely detailed in the newspapers, but his inner life can only be revealed by his voluntary confession. He is described as a man of good family and propossessing address, and, indeed, it is essential to the success of a systematic swin-lier that he should possess pleasing pers and a gracious demeanour. Fauntleroy was remarkable for those qualities, and though the Bank of England suspected him for some time before they obtained proofs of his guilt, in private society no slur was ever whispered against his good Of the boyhood of Redpath and of his early educaton no particulars of any interest have as yet transpired; but it appears that some twenty years since he was a clerk in t prvice of Messrs. Wilcox and Anderson, who superintended the line of steamers carrying the mails to the Peninsula and the Medirranean. He quitted their employment before those gentlemen had organised the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and endeavoured to h himself as a broker in the sale and purchase of shipping; this occupation he failed; and, in consequence of contracting L'abilities which he was unable to liquidate, retreated from business, and passed some time in obscurity, from which he emerged about to years since, and became a lawyer's clerk. The remuneration of many of this class is niggardly, and such seems to have been the reward given to Redpath for his services in this new vocation; since at that period of his life he occupied obscure apartments in Cumber-! d-market. He was married, but did not reside with his wife, who filled : 'ituation of companion to an elderly lady who lived at Cumberlandand Mrs. Redpath is described as refined in her manners and ted in her tastes. He is next heard of as a clerk in the Great Terthern Railway, which he entered at a salary of less than £100 per annum, taking ledgings at 13, Upper Albany-road. His love of display soon manifested itself, for, triting as his income was, he became tenant of 2, Park-village West. This rise in his position was rapid, but his ambition was not yet satisfied. He removed to 27, Chester-terrace, Regent'spark, at a rental of £200 per annum, and finally purchased No. 31 in the same terrace, for which he paid nearly £4000. His salary had increased, but did not then exceed £250, and as he paid all his tradesmen with rigid panetuality, there appears to have been no inquiry into his private resources. That, in his capacity of registrar, he eninto his private resources. That, in his capacity of registrar, he enjoyed the full confidence of the directors will presently appear, and seem to have a lopted the extraordinary conclusion that he was a man of ample independent resources, remaining in their service at a rising stipend from the attachment to a business life. The supervision of his accounts was lax in the most culpable degree; and this negligence on the part of the directors emboldened him to persevere in his nefarious career, which no doubt he felt could be carried out with impunity and to any extent. To justify this censure we copy from the Report of the Great Northern Railway Company the following letter

Gentlemen,-The accounts and books in every department continue as satisfactorily kept, that we have simply to express our cut It so satisfactorily kept, that we have simply to express our entire approval of them, and to present them to you for the information of the starcholders, with our usual certificate of correctness.

Signed John Chapman, J. Cattley, Auditors.

What sort of examination the books underwent, a reputed deficit of

organised conspiracy having been formed and acted upon to defraud observe, and solely to rouse people from a false sense of security, that, in 1903, Robert Aslett, a clerk in the Bank of England, was detected in Laving robbed that vigilant corporation of the enormous sum of 6320,000 in Exchequer-bills, though acquitted on the trial through a technical objection raised in his defence by Mr. Erskine. remarkable case is that of Rowland Stephenson, of the banking arm of Remington, Stephenson, and Co. In the early part of December, 1828, therewas a run on the bank, and many customers removed their accounts. To check this panic Stephenson requested five of the principal bankers tions, but the

in London to investigate the affairs of the bank, which they did, and were so satisfied of its solvency that each of them advanced £20,000 on the securities the bank held; nevertheless, the defalcations, after the flight of Stephenson, amounted to £200,000, besides an abstraction of Exchequer-bills, deposited by the customers, representing £70,000. How did he carry on his machinations without being detected? How did he deceive the examining bankers? We take the answer from Mr. Lawson's "History of Banking," page 252 :-

"The mode adopted by Stephenson to deceive his partners with respect to the various deposits of Exchequer-bills was by having sealed packets with the name and address of the depositor, and the amount of Exchequer-bills, endorsed thereon; so that the bankers who examined the state of affairs of the bank, concluding that actual securities were inclosed in the envelopes, did not examine them further. Had they done so, they would have discovered that the Exchequer-bills had all been abstracted, and slips of paper substituted."

These particulars, generally unknown or forgotten, are here inserted as a warning. Wherever inquiry is instituted at this crisis, let it be searching, not superficial. Let no false delicacy restrain the minutest investigation; for long experience has shown that some of the blackest crimes have been perpetrated under the mask of nominal respectability -a respectability attributed wholly and solely to the reputed possession of wealth.

We return to Redpath. As principal registrar he had every facility for plunder, owing to the negligence of directors and auditors, already Feeling himself unobserved and unsuspected, the prey in his hand whenever he chose to seize it, his habits became more and more expensive. His house was sumptuously furnished. Paintings, by first-rate artists, decorated the walls. His plate was abundanthis jewellery of a most costly description. Carriages and servants were at his command; and a fashionable peruquier, conveyed in a cab, which waited at the door till the operation was over, dressed the hair of the impostor every morning. The visitors of Redpath were men of rank, fashion, and learning. He was respected for his picty and charitableness, being a member of the Managing Committee of Christ's Hospital and of St. Ann's Society. During last year he purchased a freehold villa at Weybridge, for which he gave £30,000-now seized by order of Sir George Grey, as Secretary to the Home Department. The villa was as splendidly furnished as the town house. There were ten servants on the premises, besides a fisherman to look after Redpath's punt; and a travelling courier, who specially accompanied his master on his Continental visits. Paris was a favourite place of resort, and at the hotel he used to patronise this dashing swindler expended a hundred pounds in a single week, and competed against the Emperor in the purchase of works of art, outbidding him, for instance, in the case of "Leda and the Swan.

It has transpired that Redpath was intimate with Robson, the Crystal Palace plunderer, now under sentence of transportation for twenty years. They were fellow-clerks in the Great Northern, and both are said to have trafficked largely on the Stock Exchange-that huge gambling-house, compared with which all the petty hells about St. James's are the abodes of innocence. Mr. Charles James Cumming Kent, a young man of twenty-five years of age, and in the service of the Great Northern; is implicated in the frauds of Red-path, and has been apprehended. It was the practice of Redpath to add a cipher to the sums transferred, thus converting £100 into £1000, or prefixing unity, by which he changed £250 into £1250. Mr. Martin, a clerk in the registration-office, has deposed that in these additions he has detected the handwriting of Kent, who appears to have been both the dupe and the accomplice of the great criminal.

The circumstance which led to the detection of the gigantic fraud is in itself extremely simple. The directors of the company had been long aware that they were paying dividends upon £15,000 to £20,000 more than appeared to be due by their audited accounts, and at length determined to review the whole of their books, for which purpose they formed a distinct department of inquiry. Soon after the officials charged with this duty had met to proceed with their labours. Redpath entered their room, and said to the chief clerk, "What are you going to do?" The answer was, "To go through all the accounts from the commencement of the company." Redpath then observed, That is a perfectly useless proceeding; you will find all the accounts right in the gross, and it is of no use entering into details." The chief clerk rejoined, "We are bound to go into the whole of the accounts, as the directors have given us explicit instructions so to do; and we wish to begin with the numerical register." Redpath took up one of the books, replaced it on the table, and said, "If that is your intention, I will have nothing to do with it." He then observed that he had occasion to go out for a few minutes. He left, but did

Redpath now clearly perceived that the measure of his iniquities was full, and that the hour of retributive justice had struck. Anxious to secure some portion of his plunder, he sent a ticket-porter to the Argyll-street branch of the Union Bank, where the title-deeds of his house in Chester-terrace were deposited, directing the messenger to meet him there; but the porter, misapprehending his instructions, took the parcel to the Great Northern Railway, where it has been detained by the officials. Redpath fled to Paris, but ascertaining through some private communication that a warrant had been issued for his apprehension, he returned to London, and was captured at No. 4, Ulster-terrace, Regent's-park, which belonged to one of the clerks attached to the railway. That gentleman, having heard the rumours, communicated with Mr. Mowatt, the secretary of the Great Northern Railway Company, informing him that Redpath was at his Thus his fate was sealed. He was examined at the Clerkenwell Police Court, and committed for trial. As the November Sessions of the Central Criminal Court commence on Monday next, it is probable that the case may not be ripe for adjudication until the Decem

Another Fraud of Several Thousands of Pounds. scovery of frauds to the amount of several thousands of pounds, and scouding of Stuart. It appears that he had made false and fictitious EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria left Vienna on Monday for Italy, and arrived at Leybach in the evening. Their Majestics purpore maining in Italy until January next. Three weeks will be devoted to

Count Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, paid a visit in state at Monday afternoon, to Prince Jerome Napoleon, at the Palais Royal. The Bishop of Durham, who lately resigned that See, has pre-

sented his extensive horary of books to the Emperor Alexander II. has been recommended by his medical advisers to avoid exertion for some time, and that his Majesty will therefore not quit Russia this season. It is confirmed that the Grand Dukes, his brothers, are to join their august

Cardinal Wiseman has, at the solicitation of the committee of the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, promised to deliver two lectures on popular subjects, in the theatre of the institution, after the Christmas holidays.

The rumour of a Concordat between Tuscany and Rome is again revived, and it is said that M. Baldasseroni, the Tuscan Prime Minister, will retire on that account.

According to private letters from Vienna, much jealousy a some surprise has been created by the Emperor having invited British Envoy exclusively to attend the Court during its visit to Italy.

The Bishop of Winchester has appointed his son, R. Sumner, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the Chancellor of the Diocese and Commissary of Surrey, in the place of Dr. Haggard, deceased; and also Steward of the Bishopric, in the place of — Gill, Esq., lately deceased.

The reported reconciliation between the Spanish Bourbons is stated to have occurred at the instance of the Czar, who made it a condition of his recognition of Queen Isabella.

The Ambassador of France and the Countess Persigny left town on Monday, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley,

General Dufour, the Swiss Envoy, dined with the Emperor on Sunday, at St. Cloud. He has had several conferences with Count Walewski on the affairs of Neufehatel. The local elections for the Grand Council of Geneva have ter-

minated in the complete triumph of the Radical party. A letter from Marseilles announces the arrival in that city of Queen Christina, on her way to Rome. Her Majesty is accompanied by her husband, the Duke of Rianzares, and a part of her family.

Queen Sophia of the Netherlands, cldest daughter of the King Wurtemberg, left Stutgard on the 13th. The King accompanied her alesty as far as Bietingheim. The Queen intended to stop some hours Manheim to visit the Grand Duchess Sophia of Baden; then to visit the Court of Weimar; and afterwards to pass five days at Herlin.

The Hon, Mark Rolle, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Clinton, attained his majority last week, and becomes possessed of the large estate of the late Lord Rolle, of Bieton and Stevenstone, Devonshire

The Madrid Gazette publishes the addresses from the Bishop of Cordova, and from the ciergy of the Cathedral of Segovia, thanking the Queen in most flattering terms for concluding the Concordat with Rome.

General Narvaez is reported to have said to Lord Howden, on the occasion of a visit from that nobleman, that all communications from the British Government to him must be addressed in writing.

Prince Adalbert has obtained from the King of Prussia per-ission to increase the number of ships belonging to the Prussian navy the purchase of two new steam-trigates of thirty-four guns each, hich are to be built forthwith in England.

The Duchess of Atholl has been received into the Roman Catholic Church within the last few days by the Very Rev. Dr. Manning. There are now four Scotch Duchesses members of the Roman Catholic faith—viz., the Duchesses of Hamilton, Buccleuch, Atholl, and the Dowager Duchess of Argyll.

The daughter of Admiral Parseval Deschenes, while confessing rechlast Saturday at chapel in the Department of the Aine, fell down in application in the Aine application.

No candidate has yet come forward for Downpatrick, the representation of which borough is vacant by the succession of the Hon. C. S. Hardinge to the Peerage.

The Sardinian Government has dispatched a frigate to the Indian Ocean, to take on board, from Ceylen, the Duke of Valambreso, who has been at Ava on a special mission to the Burmese Emperor.

The Earl of Ellesmere has been declared elected Lord Rector of King's College, Aberdeen, for four years.

Count Joachim Murat, who was attached to the embassy of Count de Morny to St. Petersburg, has returned to Paris.

Sir E. B. Lytton has been elected Lord Shetor of Glasgow University.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte arrived at Marseilles on the evening of the 13th inst., from Paris, and embarked on the following morning for

A vacancy has occurred in one of the higher departments of the Southampton Custom-house establishment by the sudden death of Mr. Henry Miall, brother to Mr. Edward Miall, M.P. for Rochdale.

The Archbishop of Linz has issued a decree prohibiting the officers of the Austrian army from hunting on fête days—that is, on the only days they are free to enjoy the sport. Excommunication is threatened against all who disobey.

In Bandon the Conservatives have put forward the Hon. W. Smyth Bernard, brother of the present Lord Bandon, as their candidate. The new cheap food kitchens, founded under the patronage of the Emperor and Empress of the French, and some others, which have been just established by the Societé de St. Vincent de Paul, were opened

We (Globe) have reason to believe that Mr. Pressly, deputychairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, will succeed to the hip of that board, vacant by the death of Mr. John Wood.

Letters from Rome affirm that the Neapolitan question will be settled by the intervention of the Pope with the Emperor of the French, and by the advice given by his Holiness to King Ferdinand.

The ordinary meetings of the Statistical Society will in future be held on Tuesday instead of Monday evenings.

The Prussian Government has forbidden the representation of translations of French pieces, of which what is called the demi-monde forms the subject."

Mr. W. M. Thackeray will deliver his lectures on "The Four Georges," at the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall, during next month.

Rossini has decided to fix his residence in Paris. He has taken an apartment at No. 2, Chaussée d'Antin, the corner of the Boulevard, at the rent of 10,000 francs a year.

According to a Roman journal, there are now in Rome not fewer an 244 painters of both sexes, 105 sculptors, and 144 engravers—all

The Opinione of Turin states from Parana that a strike for wages—a most unusual thing in Italy—occurred in that city a few days before among the workmen of several trades.

The first snowstorm in the United States this year took place on the 31st ult. It visited Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on the south, and extended westward as far as Oswego, where snow fell to the depth of one foot.

An attempt was lately made to get up a French journal at Ber-under the title of Messager de Bertin. After a few months it broke

by the criticism is the charletter of the charle

At a meeting of the Directors of the Berlin Discount Bank last week, it was agreed that the capital should be doubled, by augmenting the same through the emission of new shares, from ten to twenty millions.

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A vertice unity of size of the Period Pribe night and satisfying and the deficiency of the agent of the period of

A DAY ON THE DOWNS.

THE BRIGHTON AND THE BROOKSIDE HARRIERS AND

HORSES.

Long before hunting sounds are to be heard, except the early-morning cub-hunters' routing woodlands, and the autumn staghunters of Exmoor, harrier packs are hard at work racing down and up the steep hillside, and along the chalky valleys of Brighton Downs, preparing old sportsmen for the more earnest work of November—training young ones into the meaning of pace, the habit of riding fast down, and the art of climbing quickly, yet not too quickly, up hill—giving constitutional gallops to wheezy aldermen, or enterprising adults fresh from the riding-school—affording fun for fast young ladies, and pleasant sights for a crowd of foot-folks and fly-loads, halting on the brows of the steep combs, content with the living panoruma.

Johnson and the rest are the releasing features of the riving of London. Without these advantages on might quite as well adjaced as a place of change and recreation for the over-worked of London. Without these advantages on might quite as well aims to the control of London. Without these advantages on might quite as well aims of London. The property of the property of the control of London. The property of the property of the control of London. The property of the property of the control of the control of the property of the control of the

the distance of a few yards; and when we came upon three tall shep-hords, leaning on their iron-hooked crooks, in the midst of a gorse covert, it was almost impossible to believe that we were not in some remote Highland district instead of within half an hour of a town of

The costumes of the field, more exact than the previous day, showed that the master was considered worthy of the compliment; and when, the mist clearing the beautiful black and tanned pack, all of a size, and as like as peas, came clustering up with Mr. Saxby, a white-haired, healthy, fresh-coloured, neat-figured, upright squire, riding in the

midst on a rare black horse, it was a picture that, taking in the wild heathland scenery, the deep valleys below, bright in sun, the dark hills beyond it was indeed a bright page in the poetry of field sports.

The Brookside are as good and honest as they are handsome; hunting altogether almost entirely without assistance. If they have a fault they are a little too fast for harehounds. It is wrong to suggest such a thing; but it would be a sight to see a deer before them. On leaving after killing the second hare, we were able to leave Brighton by the 32 train. Thus, under modern advantages, a man troubled with indigestion has only to order a horse by post the previous day, leave town at eight in the morning, have a day's gallop, with excitement more valuable than gallons of physic, and be back in town by half-past five o'clock. Can eight hours be passed more pleasantly or profitably?

S. S.

#### THE FASHIONS.

THE FASHIONS.

All thin materials, except for ball-dresses, have given place to rich silks and velvets. The latter, of course, do not admit of trimmings on the skirt, and moirés antiques and brocaded silks are likewise often made up without flounces. The pattern of the brocades consists, in many instances, of broad stripes. There is a rich silk of the Isly green, which has a stripe of black and green brocade nearly four inches wide; and a blue silk has a cluster of ribbon-like satin stripes of many colours at intervals of a few inches. A watered broché of groseille colour and black also deserves to be particulary mentioned; and we may observe that the manufacturers usually produce the same designs in a variety of colours.

Some leaders of fashion are attempting to discard the basque and to bring in the corsage, that fits close at the waist, and may be worn with or without a sash or band. The graceful and becoming jackets have had a long reign, and variety is said to be charming; moreover, the pointed bodies set off a perfect figure to the greatest advantage: we shall see which of the old favourites carries the day.

Plain silks continue to be made with flounces, and are more profusely trimmed than ever. There is a pink silk with two deep flounces, each flounce being trimmed with rows of black velvet, placed at short intervals so as to form triangles five or six inches deep, while each end of the velvet is finished with a black silk button. Two flounces seem now preferred to three or more.

Double skirts richly trimmed with broad velvet are also a good deal worn.

Mantles are presented in great variety. There is a particularly

Double skirts richly trimmed with broad velvet are also a good deal worn.

Mantles are presented in great variety. There is a particularly stylish one of grey cloth trimmed with black fringe, buttons, and gimp, so arranged as to form scallops. Another grey mantle is prettily trimmed with narrow velvet; and one of brown cloth, ornamented with black, is quite as attractive. Mantles of black velvet, richly trimmed with fringe and jet beads, may be noticed as more costly articles. They are always made rather large, and very warm, and often have an arrangement which gives the graceful appearance of hanging sleeves. Shawls, usually of French cashmere, make a variety in walking costume.

One of the greatest novelties in bonnets consists of a felt bonnet.

One of the greatest novelties in bonnets consists of a felt bonnet, having a curtain of velvet the same colour. It is trimmed with black feathers, arranged in a somewhat fantastic, and yet—if it be not a contradiction to say so—simple manner. This bonnet has a roll of green velvet inside coming across the head, with a blonde cap, intermixed with green velvet, and a small black feather on one side.

To those however, who approve of a less constitutions style we re-

roll of green velvet inside coming across the head, with a blonde cap, intermixed with green velvet, and a small black feather on one side. To those, however, who approve of a less conspicuous style, we recommend winter bonnets of velvet. There is a charming bonnet of blue terry velvet, blonde, and black feathers; and one of groseille velvet, mixed with white tulle and black feathers; while black velvet bonnets, trimmed with searlet, are much liked.

For carriage wear there is a white terry velvet bonnet, with white feathers arranged in a novel style outside, and green velvet flowers next the face. Another white terry velvet bonnet has flowers of violet velvet inside and out.

A pink terry velvet is trimmed with black lace and black feathers. A very quiet-looking, and yet elegant, bonnet is composed of brown velvet, laid on in folds, and has a trimming of brown and black feathers, and two long lappets of velvet and lace. Inside there is a white blonde cap with turts of brown plush and white roses.

Sometimes the bonnet has a double curtain, with a bow of ribbon having long ends placed between the two.

Head-dresses are particularly elegant this winter, and flowers, either alone or intermixed with ribbon, continue to be worn for evening dress. The wreaths are still arranged to be very full at the sides and to cover the back of the head; and when there are not ribbon-ends they have generally drooping tendrils.

For more matronly wearers than the wreaths would suit, there are head-dresses composed of black and white lace with ribbon and flowers intermingled; and others of velvet and gold.

A head-dress of scarlet and black velvet is profusely ornamented with coral beads, which, mixed with gold coins and gold beads, hang in loops and ends. It is fastened to the hair with large coral and gold pins.

Another head-dress is composed of white blonde, ivy-leaves, and

Another head-dress is composed of white blonde, ivy-leaves, and Another head-dress is composed of white blonde, ivy-leaves, and gold, and has scarlet flowers of a beautiful description. A head-dress of blue ribbon and pearl beads is simple, and yet effective. Another of blonde and black velvet is trimmed with moss-roses and green leaves; and a head-dress of a similar description is ornamented with violet velvet flowers.

The prevailing colours this winter seem to be scarlet, groseille, French blue, violet, and a peculiarly bright shade of green.

[For the above information we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame Einstein Devy, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—We have more than once referred to the necessity of introducing slavery into Nicaragua as the only means by which Walker and his followers could consolidate and perpetuate their new republic, because, from the nature of its climate and products, the Anglo-American settlers were unable to cultivate the soil profitably themselves, and the native unonged inhabitants were almost totally worthless and inefficient as free labourers. We also alluded to significant assurances we had received from authorised sources that Walker designed, as soon as he could prudently do so, to publicy legalise slavery within his dominions, and invite slaveholders to emigrate thither with their slaves. We knew some weeks since that a decree to this effect had been drawn up, and we now learn that it has been promulgated. We confidently pronounce it the wisest, most prescient, and statesmanlike act of his administration. It is the one thing needful. Without it vain would have been his conquest, vain his invincible army, vain his reconstruction of Government and reformation of commerce. Without an efficient labour system as a basis all must, sooner or later, have faded away, like the unsubstantial fabric of a REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.-We have more than once secured to their owners during Walker's administration, and that ultimately slavery would have an established existence there of law as well as fact. They will now find that our confidence in Walker's sagacity and statesmanship was not misapplied. He did not fail to see the necessity which we early pointed out, and, like a bold statesman, he now responds to its demand. There is another step further along, however, more difficult it may be, but scarcely less important as a prime auxiliary in making the first effective—that is, opening Nicaragua to the African slave trade. We have not time here to cialorate, but a glance at the statistics of slavery will show the great importance of the measure. Labour is in too great demand in our Southern States to allow many to be withdrawn for Nicaragua; the coolie trade, devised by British policy and carried on by Boston philanthropists, is too hypocritical, too treacherous and inhuman for the civilisers of South America to think of for a moment; and, therefore, the African slavery, conducted on humane principles and regulated by law, must have the preference over every other form of compulsory labour.—New Orleans Belta.

The Russian Railway Group.—Russia says Le Nord) asks

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY GROUP.—Russia says Le Nord) asks and neither for her fron, nor her capital, nor the co-operation of he ence; England has not the monopoly of any of these elements focess of a network of Russian railways. Russia can very well dis with the financial, industrial, or intellectual co-operation of Great.

Whether English intelligence, capital, or iron takes part or me construction of the Russian railways, these undertakings will not be established.

The Duke de Serradifales, President of the Chamber of Peers, in Sicily in '48, and one of the forty-three persons excluded from the benefits of the amnesty granted by the King of Naples in '49, has received an official communication of the news hat authorised to return to MARLBOROUGH HORSEL THE ATHER COLLECTION. [CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

No. 483. "Greenwich," 1809. This is a powerful combination of rich woodland and architectural grandeur, with a wide view of nature. The chief object is the river, animated by adhiping so as to form the foreground. The Roman grandeur of Wran is sain in forms a final content of the content of

After this the decline of Turner commenced. In the "Bridge of Sighs" parts are done with great force, but the picture altogether violates the first principle of art, which is to conceal art. What put it into his head to exaggerate the mechanical contrivances for effect as in this picture? Under the bright sky of Italy the motionless lagoon is the mirror of all the elevations that fringe the water. But the eye of a healthy man never by any possibility confounds the line where the real objects terminate and the aqueous reflection commences. This picture has this very disagreeable error in several parts. "La Ficelle" is certainly too visible; it looks more like a scene for the pantomine of "Harlequin Domino," or the "Carnival a Venice," at a minor theatre than the Venice of Canaletto and the earlier Turner.

earlier Turner.

It is the characteristic of genius to dare the impossible. The other Turners of the last manner, if they are not to our mind as representations of nature, reveal, even in the unsuccessful effort to grasp the imprehensible, ample evidence of the unquenchable genius of the greatest of English landscape-painters.

The "View in Wales," in the Wilson manner, 1800; "Abingdon," 1810, with its fine silvery haze; "Orvieto," 1830; and "Agrippina," 1839—have, relatively to their periods, those excellences which we have already characterised in other pictures in full detail.

The Austrian Government have announced that no concessions will be granted to new share companies until further notice.

#### "DADDY," THE ESQUIMAUX DOG OF H.M.S "ENTERPRISE."

H.M.S "ENTERPRISE."

The intelligence of the Esquimaux dogs, and their utility, is well known. The portrait of "Daddy" represents a faithful companion of Captain Collinson, who accompanied him 2000 miles, and of whom many anecdotes might be narrated; but one of the most interesting attaches to a dog of Capt Penny, "Sultan," who saved the life of one of Sir John Ross' men who had indulged too freely on a visit to the Felix, when in winter quarters. The man alluded to w found by Sultan floundering in the snow at midnight, and, by his repeated intimations of something having occurred, induced some of the men to leave the ship and follow him to the spot. A few minutes more and life would have been extinct.

### RIFLE PRACTICE AT KURRACHEE.

A VERY successful trial of a new rifle proposed for the East India Company's service has lately been made at Kurrachee. The inventor is Lieut.-Colonel T. Jacob, C.B., Bombay Artillery, Commandant of the Scinde Horse, and Acting Commissioner of Scinde. The weapon in question appears, after repeated trials as to durability, accuracy, and excellence of workmanship to be without doubt the

repeated trials as to durability, accuracy, and excellence of workmanship, to be without doubt the best description of fire-arm that could be supplied to the infantry portion of the Army at large, both as to cost and efficiency. The rifles are made both double and single barrelled, four-grooved, thirty-two gauge, weighing, with sword-bayonet, rather over 10 lb., and can be supplied by Swinbourne and Co., Birmingham.

The range of these rifles is exceedingly accurate upwards of a mile distant—the ball, or, more properly, bolt, continuing its flight up to 2500 yards, if unobstructed. The shape of the bullet or bolt, which is 2½ diameters in length, is of a cylindrical form half way up, and then tapers to a cone. To prevent the fore part from altering its shape under fire the iron point is used, which also gives the bolt further penetration; these points are pressed out in a steam fly-press.

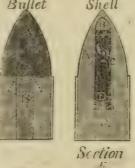
Colonel Jacob's explosive shells fired from these rifles are decidedly the most formidable projectiles known that can be used from such a small weapon and fired from the shoulder—two drachms of powder being sufficient to throw them with full effect and precision a distance of 2000 yards and upwards. The shell is of the same form as the bullet, but cast wholly of lead, and hollow, so as to hold a copper tube loaded with half a drachm of sporting gunpowder, and at the point (on which the bolt invariably strikes) a small quantity of percussion powder.

The most effectual and satisfactory experiments have been lately carried on at Kurrachee, in Scinde, a short account of which may not be uninteresting. A cart containing four boxes, made and packed exactly in the same manner as the ammunition-waggons attached to a field battery (Royal pattern), was placed in front of Colonel Jacob's practice-butt at a distance of 1200 yards. Four gentlemen, including Colonel Jacob himself, opened fire upon the boxes; and before thirty rounds had been fired the supposed enemy's ammunition was blown with a lond explosion into the air. The same exper



"DADDY," THE ESQUIMAUX DOG OF H.M.S. "ENTERPRISE," SENT IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN

and the sea; Government House on the right, and Colonel Jacob's practice-butt in the distance. Five hundred pounds of powder, practice-butt in the distance. Five hundred pounds of powder, packed between two layers of thick plank, wereplaced against the butt, which is a high wall of stone 14 feet thick at the base. The size of the mark to be fired at was in surface 10 feet square. The range on this occasion was increased to 1800 yards. The result was even more satisfactory than before, the shells bursting with terrific force through the planking, and, of course, exploding the powder. It appears that these shells penetrate with freedom, and go quite through any thickness of wood not exceeding four inches, the explosion taking place the instant the object is hit, and the fire carried on throughout. Several experiments of the same nature have been tried: 200 rounds can be fired in succession from the same rifle without the interior of the barrel becoming so inconveniently. barrel becoming so inconveniently





foul as to prevent loading. A sham battery of artillery being constructed of planks, and placed in the same order in which they would appear in the field, was so much damaged after ten or fifteen minutes' firing from half-a. dozen riflemen, at 1200 yards, that it appears extremely doubtful whether (should the present system of smooth-bored ordnance be continued) any artillery could long stand their ground, it being taken into consideration that, if the effect of six riflemen is of so destructive a nature, what would be the result from sixty, all concentrating their fire upon one object.

object.
These results have been arrived These results have been arrived at after many years of great expense, continual observation, and experiment with every known kind of rifle made in England and other countries; but, strange though it may appear, and from no fault of the inventors, they were not introduced and used by the British riflemen in the trenches before Sebastopol. The rifle and shell in question have, however, at last been so satisfactorily reported upon by the higher authorities in India, that it is to be hoped the labours of the inventor may no longer be lost.

FUSIONIST FRIENDSHIP WITH RUSSIA. — We repeat once more that we are partisans of the English alliance, and sincerely desire its maintenance; but the English alliance will never lead us to forget that at an epoch, not very remote, in the reign of Louis XVI., the united fleets of France and Spain were mistresses of the Channel, and blockaded the English in their own ports. And as it is not the destiny of States to conclude eternal alliances, and as events, which cannot be anticipated by human wisdom, may produce combinations that have been witnessed in the past, such as a war between France and her neighbours beyond the Channel, we express our hopes that in this contingency the French navy would be enabled, with the assistance of an ally—were that ally even Russiato counterbalance the power of Great Britain on the sea.—Assemblée Nationale. FUSIONIST FRIENDSHIP WITH

## THE FIRST DAY OF THE SEASON. DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.

[AIR-"Old Irish."]

"And doth not a meeting like this make amends" For the boredom of parties, the op'ra or play, To see thus around us old neighbours and friends, And the hounds we have rode to through many a day? Though haply your nerve may be shaken like mine
With the wear of the House or of town-life—What then?
Let Old Tom give the view and we'll each take a line, And strive as of old for the first place again.

The hounds are in cover, so tighten each girth;
Ne'er was Maycopse drawn blank when we tried it the first,

And cunning Bob Badger has stopped every earth,—
So, steady, men, steady, and wait for the burst.
Old Raby has challenged! Hush! hush! every breath,—
There's 'Tom's cheering "halloa" as clear as a bell.
The fox breaks to view! I'll make one at his death—
So awhile, my old fellows, I bid you farewell!—L.



RIFLE PRACTICE IN KURRACHEE, IN SCINDE.



THE FIRST DAY OF THE SEASON-DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH-(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)

## Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."-OLD PROVERB.

BLACK-LETTER BALLADS.

BLACK-LETTER BALLADS.

Certain lovers of black-letter ballad lore (dull, dismal antediluvians!) having expressed a wish that I would present them with another "pleasant posie" from the Elizabethan garland chronicled in "Memorabilia," I comply with their request. The selection, however, has been a task of difficulty. Some of these ancient broadsides are historical, others satirical, a few monstrous, not a few amorous, many moral, and more merry. The historical might have been called not history, but his story—to wit, the ballad-monger's; the satirical, sour; the moral, meaningless; the amorous, maudhin; and the merry, more meretricious than merry. Besides, like the Irishman's blanket, they (with trifling exceptions) were too long at the top (the title) and too short at the bottom (the text). It was the custom in old times to sound the trumpet right sonorously in the titlepage. The principal characters in a play or ballad were ostentatiouly paraded there, and they and their "humours" attractively described to give the "gentle reader" a taste of their quality, and to lead to more intimate acquaintance; much after the approved fashion of Bartlemy Fair, when Harlequin, Othello, Columbine, Falstuff, Ophelia, Mr. Maucuorm, Cardinal Wolsey, Scaramouch, Desdemona, and Jem Crove, attitudinised in grand procession in front of the show-booth, the gong sounding superabundant glorification.

The ballad that I have selected (chiefly for its brevity), though in a different style to the refined lyrics of the present polite age—though in musical rhythm, verbosa curiosa, and sprightly humour it may not compare with those faultless monsters of metre, "Pop goes the Weazle," "Villikins and his Dinah," and the "Ratcatcher's Daughter"—the favourite burden of every drawing-room beau and belle, of every street minstrel and organ-grinder!—is "silly sooth," and "dallies with the innocence of love" in a way that pleased the simple tastes and touched the tender hearts of the Cuddies and Colin Clouts, the Moysas and Mariansof Merrie England

All but new things despise.

The music (by R. Jones) is to a very different and much later version of the ballad, in the British Museum.

#### As pleasant a dittie as your hart can wish, Shewing what unkindnes befell by a Kisse.

My Mistriss sings none other song, but still complains I do her wrong, Believe her not, it is not so:
for I did but kisse her, for I did but kisse her and so let her goe.

Therefore be quiet Therefore be quiet and now let me goe.

At last she gan for ange and then my hart with:

Canonbury, 13th November, 1856.

But Womens words they are heedles, to tell you more it were needles, I ran and caught her by the arme, and then I kist her, and then I kist her, was this any harme.

Yet out alas shee's angry still which sheweth but a woman's will She bites the lippe, and cries fie fie, and kissing sweetly and kissing sweetly, away she doth fly.

At last she gan for anger cry, and then my hart with grief did die, I could no longer her containe. But thus we parted But thus we parted unto my great paine

And since when I with herdoe meete with words unkind she doth me greet At me her wanton head she shakes, and as a stranger and as a stranger my favours She takes.

and kissing sweetly,
away she doth fly.

She strived & wrangled full sore
with me,
and crycdst for shame let it be
You doe me wrong to use me so

At Landon with the least of the least of

At London printed for T. P.

## BARBERS' FORFEITS

BARBERS' FORFEITS

The following rules are hung up in a barber's shop in this town (Stratford-upon-Avon), and the tonsor has permitted me to copy them in answer to your correspondent's query. I may add that the possessor mounted them when he was an apprentice, some fifty years ago; and his employer, who was in business as a barber in this place at the time of Garrick's Jubilee (1769) frequently alluded to this list of forfeits, as being generally acknowledged by all the fraternity to be the genuine article, and to have been in use for centuries. The old man came from Leicestershire to Stratford-upon-Avon, and well remembered the use of large wooden bowls for lathering. These bowls were placed under the chin, a convenient niche having been cut in the side in which the chin dropped and kept the bowl suspended during the lathering operation. He used to relate that some of the customers paid by the quarter, and for these an especial bowl was set apart and used only at the time when their shaving money was due. Inside of this particular bowl, inscribed in perfectly unmistakable characters, were the words "Sir, your quarter 's up!"

Stratford-upon-Avon.

RULES FOR SEEMLY BEHAVIOUR.

RULES FOR SEEMLY BEHAVIOUR. First come, first served—then come not late;
And when arrived keep your state;
For he who from these rules shall

Must pay the forfeits-so observe.

Who enters here with boots and

spurs,
Must keep his nook; for if he stirs,
And gives with armed heel a kick,
A pint he pays for every prick.

Who checks the barber in his tale Must pay for each a pot of ale.

Who will or cannot miss his hat nile trimming, pays a pint for that.

A pint he pays for every prick.

2.
Who rudely takes another's turn, A forfeit mug may manners learn.

3.
Who reverentless shall swear or curse,

Curse,

6.
And he who can or will not pay Shall hence be sent half trimm'd away;
For will he, nill he, if in fault, He forfeit must in meal or malt. But mark, who is already in drink, The cannikin must never clink.

[The above table of forfeits was published by Dr. Kenrick in his 'Review of Dr. Johnson's New Edition of Shakspeare," 1765, and quoted by him from recollection of a list he had read many years before at Malton or Thirsk, in Yorkshire.]

## NOTES.

THE DUNMOW FLITCH.—The paragraph which has lately appeared in the Times and other daily papers, announcing that a lady has intimated to the proper authorities her intention to invest in the name of the Corporation of Great Dunmow a sufficient sum to perpetuate the ancient custom of Dunmow, is perfectly true. The chief magistrate has had an interview with the lady's solicitors, and the announcement will shortly be given in the local papers. I inclose a prospectus of the Dunmow Flitch Guarantee Fund; and may add that under the new arrangement the successful claimants, instead of taking the old and almost impracticable oath formerly required, will only be called on to declare "That they have lived together a twelvemonth and a day without any quarrel, or any wish to be unmarried again," and will then receive the prize.—Charles Paver, Secretary.

Dunmow Flitch Guarantee Fund, Capital £40 in 160 Shares

and will then receive the prize.—CHARLES PAVEY, Secretary.

DUNMOW FLITCH GUARANTEE FUND, CAPITAL £40 IN 160 SHARES

of 5s. EACH.—This Company is formed in order to provide funds to pay
for the Music, Banners, and the Amusements for the Public at the Dunmow Flitch of Bacon Festival, in 1857; and also to guarantee the payment of Printing and Advertising, so that the Festival may be carried
out in a respectable and handsome manner, according to the plan approved of by W. H. Ainsworth, Esq., the donor of the Flitch. Thirty
Pounds are already subscribed, in 120 Shares, and £10 and upwards in
Departings.

conations.

RULES.—1. That voluntary subscriptions for carrying out the objects of the company be received from persons who do not intend to become tembers. 2. That each holder of four shares may be on the committee if they think fit, and that not less than six other committee-men be elected on those members who hold less than four shares. 3. That the treasurer do receive all sums paid for admission to the townhall and field.

the committee shall hire the ground, and provide the jury of maidens, and bachelors, banners, bearers, collectors, and every requisite necessary for carrying out the festival in a becoming manner, so as to be a credit to the town of Duumow. 4. That each member shall be entitled to receive back his share when the festival is over, or he may leave the same in for another year if he choose to do so. 5. That the profit (if any) shall be divided according to the number of shares, in such manner as may be hereafter agreed on by the Members. 6. That half shares may be subscribed for. 7. That no Member shall be liable beyond the amount of his shares for any expense to be incurred. 8. That a treasurer be appointed, and an account be opened at Messrs. Sparrow and Co.'s Branch Bank, at Dunmow. 9. That Mr. Charies Pavey, of Dunmow, be secretary, to whom all communications are to be addressed, and subscriptions received, until a treasurer be appointed.

REMARKABLE DUELS.—As a pendant to your correspondent's

of Dunmow, be secretary, to whom all communications are to be addressed, and subscriptions received, until a treasurer be appointed.

REMARKABLE DUELS.—As a pendant to your correspondent's list of remarkable personal encounters, I trouble you with the following anecdote; and as the plan adopted for settling a difference in it strikes me as infinitely preferable to running the risk of a small-sword in the vitals, or a bullet in the thorax, I commend it to the pugnacious accordingly:—Two gentlemen, one a German and the other a Spaniard, who were recommended by their birth and services to the Emperor Maximilian II., both courted his daughter. This Prince, after long delay, one day informed the saitors that, esteeming them equally, and not being able to bestow a preference, he should leave it to the force and address of the claimants to decide the question. He would not, however, permit them to encounter with offensive weapons, but had ordered a large bag to be produced. It was his decree that whichever succeeded in putting his rival into this bag should obtain the hand of his daughter. This extraordinary contest took place before the whole Court, and lasted above an hour. In the end the Spaniard yielded, and the German, Ehberhard, Baron de Talbert, having planted his rival in the bag, took it upon his back, and gallantly laid it at the feet of his mistress, whom, the story goes, he espoused next day.—Peregerine

#### QUERIES.

TABLE OF AFFINITY .- In the Table of Kindred and Affinity in our Book of Common Prayer it is stated—"That a man may not marry his wife's sister's daughter, and a woman may not marry her husband's sister's son." Will you kindly inform me by what Statute or Act of Parliament this is made law? or if the Table of Kindred in general is of any force in law? or by what authority it is inserted in the Prayer-book?—D.

"THE MATRONS."—About the year 1760 a small volume was published in London entitled "The Matrons." Can any of your bookworm correspondents furnish information as to its survival of the fate usually attending minor publications? It contained translations of the "Ephesian Matron," &c., and, I believe, an original story—"The Widow of the Wood."—B.

CHESHUNT HOUSE.—Would you kindly inform me of the peculiarity attending the organ in Cheshunt House? and whether it is not of very ancient origin.—BLUCHER.

THE CAGOTS,—Will any of your readers kindly inform me where the best account of this people is to be found ?—R. R.

#### ANSWERS.

MARTEN THE REGICIDE.—"A Subscriber" is wrong in saying that Henry Marten spent the latter part of his life as a prisoner in Raglan Castle. It was in Chepstow Castle that he was imprisoned, and there he died. He was buried in the chancel of Chepstow Church; but one of the Vicars of the parish, deeming it improper that the remains of the regicide should be so near the altar, caused them to be removed to the south aisle. This aisle was subsequently destroyed, and the stone that covered his grave is now to be seen, on entering the church, in the first bay eastward of the tower, which is separated from the rest of the church, and used as a vestry-room. The inscription is:—

Here, September the 9th, in the year of our Lord 1630.

Here, September the 9th, in the year of our Lord 1680, Was buried a true Englishman, Who in Berkshire was well known To love his country's freedom 'bove his own; But, living immured full twenty year, Had time to write, as doth appear,

Had time to write, as doth appear,

Had time to write, as doth appear,

His epitaph.

Here, or elsewhere (all's one to you, to me),
E arth, air, or water, gripes my ghostly dust;
N one knews how soon to be by fire set free.
It eader, if you an oft-try'd rule will trust,
Y ou'll gladly do and suffer what you must.
My time was spent in serving you, and you
A nd death's my pay (it seems), and welcome, too;
R evenge destroying but itself, while I
To birds of prey leave my old cage, and fly.
E xamples preach to the eye; care, then (mine says),
N ot how you end, but how you spend your days.

Aged 78 years.

N.B. The stone with the above original inscription being broken, and the letters obliterated; in order to perpetuate to posterity the event of the burial of the above Henry Marten, who sat as one of the Judges on King Charles, and died in his imprisonment in the castle of this town, a new stone was laid down in the year 1812.

George Smith,
William Morris, Churchwardens.

R. H. W.
Macaronic Verses.—In Titan of November "D. C. L., of

Macaronic Verses.—In *Titan* of November "D. C. L., of Oxford," will find all the clue he can need to Macaronic Literature.
O. T. Dobbin, LL.D.

Russian Patronymics.—The Russians, in the composition of their family names, have followed the precedents of the Greeks and Latins, and have derived them either from the Christian or sur name of their ancestors. The most ancient names were taken, in the first instance, from some peculiar attribute of their bearer, or from some appanage, district, town, castle, or village possessed by the head of the family. The lower classes followed this example at a later period, and in a proportionate manner, deriving their surnames from their lords and their estates, or from their own peculiar handicraft. The Russians have three sorts of proper names: the baptismal name—as Nicolai, Vladimir; the patronymic name—as Nicolaievitch, Alexandrovna; and the family name—as Orloff, Derschavin, Dolgorouki, Tolstoi. For grammatical reasons all original patronymics cannot take the same termination, and in consequence we have the endings off, eff, in, vitch, and oi; as—

Russ. Noun. Trans. Orel. . . (Eagle) . . . makes Orloff
Russ. Bapt. Names.

Arsenii . (Arsenius) . makes Arseniéff
Nikita . (Nicetas) . . makes Nikitin
Bogdan . (Deodatus) . . makes Bogdanovitch Adjective Tolst .. (Thick) .. makes Tolstoi.

## · TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. C. L.—We can offer no opinion upon the age of the MS. without seeing it.

EPSILON.—It is much to be regretted that so many correspondents omit to inclose their name and address. How is it possible for us to communicate the information you require through

i a dozen dimerent localities. ying is Pope's. -What proof have you that the word "Bomba" ever bore the meaning you The proverb you mention seems to have no sense. It has probably been mis

REERS' FORFEITS.—Can you favour us with a copy of the privately-printed annofor a few days? We should be glad to obtain also a list of the Chester Bell-ringer

ONSTAINT HEADER.—By the names of the publishers, it appears to be of the early part of se eighteenth century.

I. S.—To guard against such errors correspondents should write legibly. One-third of the mununications sent to us are thrown aside because altogether or in great part unreadable. IN COMMENSION OF THE STATE SCHEER.—See the Bishop of Llandas? "Apology for the Bible." ANYOLD THE first edition of the "Merry Wives or Vindsop," printed by T. C., for Army Johnson, 1602, is earce. If you possess a copy we shall be glad to see it. SINALL—MR. Russell Smith, the publisher, in Soho-square, possessée an extensive and shable collection of black-letter ballads, the only one attainable, or likely to be, by purmson. The collections you mention are either in public libraries, or in the possession of dividuals not at all disposed to part with such treasures.

T. Dublin—The best work for the information in question is Sims' "Manual for the encalogist, Topographer, and Antiquary," just published. EXTYLE—Errest, Boston, S. Stuart, Enquirer, Mus. Doc., Cantab, M. I. Pink, Graham amilton, I. E., Richmond; Alfred B., D. F. A., Charlie Burton, Ross, Herefordshire, P. P. I., S. Hindley, Clericus, Liskeath, Allyn, I. G. G., Constant Reader, Blue Beard, P. P. G., Hanton, E. H. Warren, Stieling, G. Rogers, A. J. Wood, A Churchman and W. S. Komas, Medicus, Oxonicusis, R. P. S., W. Humphrey Clinker, M. G. F., Christer, D. E. I., Torquay, S. A. Marier, New Y. S. Kilmarnook, P. T. S., W., Striffing, B. H., Torquay, Y. anvoir, J. Woodcock, James Crofts, C. M. S., Shrewsbury, Blucher, Pitz-James, Institute, V. Mc. Intosh, Minnie, Y. W., L. F., Cyrus Fordham, W. B., Hornsey.

#### CHESS

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. R. CRAMPTON.—Quite

He saved the match.

RESIDENT.—The success of a provincial Chess-club is so dependent on the secretary, that you can hardly be too particular in your selection of that functionary. He should be a man of integrity, and of some position and influence in his locality; a good player—though that is not indispensable; of great industry; with sime at his disposal; and capable of cor-

M. M.-Much below the mark.

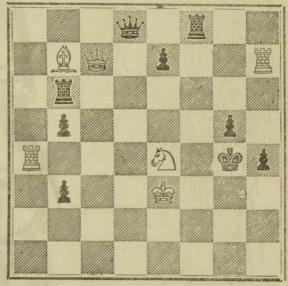
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 663. WHITE.

1. Q to Q B 3rd (ch) K takes Kt at Q 3. Q to Q 3rd (ch), or 3rd (best)

2. R to K B 7th Anything WHITE.

3. Q to Q 3rd (ch), or Q takes Kt, and mates next move.

> PROBLEM No. 666. By C. M. B., of Dundee. BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## A YOUTHFUL CHESS-PLAYER.

Sir,—For years past Mr. Rousseau, on account of important and arduous duties, and myself, as a votary of rural life, have given up playing Chess. My nephew, Paul Morphy, who is incontestably our superior, now holds the sceptre of Chess in New Orleans. In May, 1850, when only thirteen years of age, he played three games with the Hungarian player Löwenthal, of which one was drawn and the other two won by Master Paul. You have herewith one of those games, unfortunately the only one recorded:—

Played between Master Paul Morphy, when thirteen years old, and Herr Löwenthal.

(Petroff's Defence.)

|   |                       | DUZLUK          | 11 12 1 7 73          | BLACK            |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
|   | (Paul Morphy.)        |                 | (Paul Morphy.)        | (Löwenthal.      |
|   | 1. P to K 4th         |                 | 29. K to Q 3rd (d)    | K to K 3rd       |
|   | 2. K Kt to K B 3rd    |                 | 30. P to QR 4th       | P to Q Kt 5th    |
|   | 3. Kt takes P         | P to Q 3rd      | 31. P to Q B 4th      | B to Q B 2nd     |
|   | 4. K Kt to B 3rd      | Kt takes P      | 32. R to K sq (ch)    | K to Q 3rd       |
|   | 5. Q to K 2nd         | Q to K 2nd      | 33. R to K 5th        | P takes P (ch)   |
| ı | 6. P to Q 3rd         | K Kt to B3rd    | 34. K takes P         | Kt to K 3rd      |
| ļ | 7. Q Kt to Q B 3rd    | QB to K 3rd     | 35. R to Q Kt 5th     | Kt to K B sq     |
| ı | 8. Q B to K Kt 5th    | P to KR 3rd     | 36. R to Q 5th (ch)   | K to K 3rd       |
| ı | 9. B takes Kt         | Q takes B       | 37. R to Q B 5th      | K to Q 3rd       |
| ı | 10. P to Q 4th        | Pato Q B 3rd    | 38. P to Q 5th        | K to Q 2nd       |
| ı | 11. Castles on Q side | P to Q4th       | 39. R to Q B 6th      | B to Q 3rd       |
| i | 12, K Kt to K 5th     | K B to Q Kt 5th | 40. R to Q R 6th      | Kt to K Kt 3rd   |
| ì | 13. Q Kt tks Q P(a)   |                 | 41. R takes QRP       | Kt to K 4th (ch) |
| ı | 14. Ktto Kt6 (disch)  | Q to K 3rd      | 42. K to Q Kt 5th     | P to Q Kt 6th    |
|   | 15. Kt takes R        | Q takes Q       | 43. R to Q R 7th (ch) |                  |
|   | 16. K B takes Q       | K to KB sq      | 44. P to K B 4th      | P takes P        |
| ı | 17. P to Q R 3rd      | K B to Q 3rd    | 45. P takes P         | Kt to Q 6th      |
|   | 18. K B to Q 3rd      | K to K Kt sq    | 46. K to Q B 4th      | Kt takes K B P   |
| ı | 19. Kt takes K B P    | K takes Kt      | 47. R to K R 7th      | B to K 4th       |
| ı | 20. P to K B 3rd      | P to Q Kt 4th   | 48. R takes K R P     | B takes Q Kt P   |
|   | 21. B to K 4th        | Kt to Q 2nd     | 49. K takes P         | B to K Kt 2nd    |
|   | 22. Q R to K sq       | Kt to K B 3rd   | 50. R to K R 7th      | B to K 4th       |
| ı | 23. Q R to K 2nd      | QR to Ksq       | 51. P to Q R 5th      | Kt takes Q P     |
| ı | 24. B takes B (ch)    | P takes B (b)   | 52. R to K R 5th      | B takes P        |
| ı | 25. R takes R         | Kt takes R      | 53. R takes Kt (ch)   | K to Q B sq      |
|   | 26. P to K Kt3rd      | P to K Kt 4th   | 54. R to Q Kt 5th     | K to Q B 2nd     |
| ı | 27. K to Q 2nd        | Kt to K Kt 2nd  | 55. P to Q R 6th      |                  |
|   | 28. R to Q R sq (c)   | P to Q R 4th    | And Black aband       | dons the Game.   |
| ı |                       |                 | 0 1 7 0011            |                  |

(a) A daring and well-conceived combination for a lad of thirteen.
(b) Better to have taken with the Kt.
(c) This is well played. On the King's side, White sees he is secure from attack for some me, and he can safely, therefore, remove his Rook and endeavour to force an opening into

Another Game, in which Paul Morphy gives the odds of the Q Kt to Messrs. LE CARP and MAURIAN.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.) (Evans' Gambit.) WHITE (P. M.) BLACK (Allies.) | WHITE (P. M.) BLACK (Allies).

|   | 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th           | 16. P takes Kt        | Q to K Kt 4 (ch)  |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
|   | 2. K Kt to KB 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd  | 17. R to K Kt 2nd     | Q takes R (ch)    |
|   | 3. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th   | 18. K takes Q         | QRP takes Q       |
|   | 4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P      | 19. Q B to Q Kt 2 (b) | QB to KB4th       |
|   | 5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q R 4th       | 20. R to K B sq       | Q B to K 5th (ch) |
|   | 6. Castles K Kt to K B 3rd         | 21. K to Kt 3rd       | R to Q sq         |
| i | 7. K Kt to K Kt 5 Castles          | 22. B to K 6th        | P to K R 3rd      |
| 1 | 8. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th         | 23. R to K B 7th      | R to Q 6th(ch)(c) |
| 1 | 9. K P takes Q P K Kt takes P      | 24. K to Kt 4th       | R to Q sq (d)     |
|   | 10. Q B to Q R 3rd Kt takes K B P  | 25. R takes Q B P     | R to K sq (e)     |
| 1 | 11. Kt takes K B P R takes Kt      | 26. B to Q 7th        | R to K B sq       |
| į | 12. Q to Q Kt 3rd Q takes Q P      | 27. B takes Kt        | R to K B 5th (ch  |
| 1 |                                    | 28. K to Kt 3rd       | P takes B         |
|   | 14. K R to K B 2nd K B to Q Kt3(a) | 29. P to Q B 4th      | R to K B 6th (ch) |
|   | 15. Q takes B Kt to KR 6 (ch)      | 30. K to Kt 4th       | R to K B5th (ch)  |
|   | And the rome was                   | given un pe drawn     |                   |

(a) A slip which Master Paul soon turns to profit.
(b) White, though equal in pieces, is in the minority with Pawns, and has, besides, but an indifferent position; fortunately for him, however, his opponents fail to take advantage of their superiority in these respects.
(c) Black should have played P to K Ki 4th, and if them White ventured to capture the Q B Pawn he would have been mated in a few moves.
(d) Why retreat the Rook, when by playing it to Q 7th the game must have been won?
(e) R to Q 7th must have given Black an easy victory.

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